

VOL. 3 No. 9 SEPTEMBER, 1961

MONTHLY

SECURITY GAZETTE

Security News Crime Prevention Fire Protection Industrial Safety



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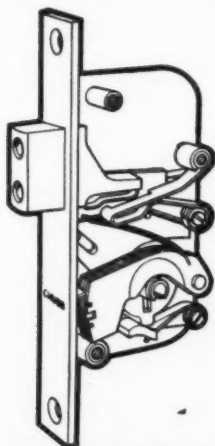
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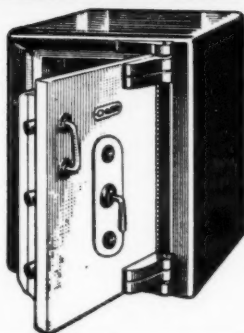


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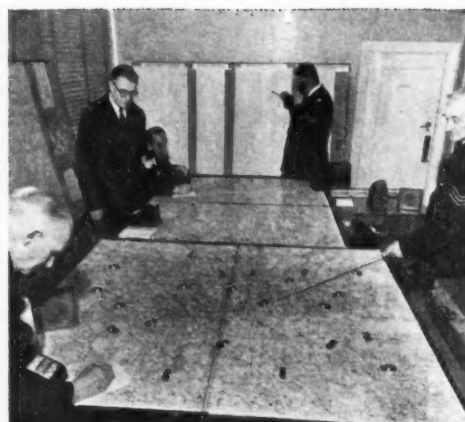
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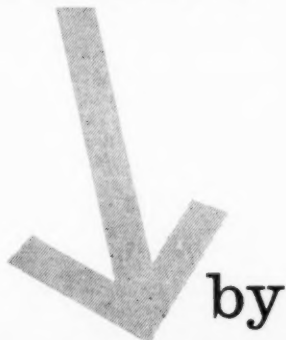


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September 1961

SECURITY **GAZETTE**

VOL. 3 No. 9 SEPTEMBER, 1961

The only magazine in Britain devoted to all aspects of industrial, commercial, and personal security

Associate Editor: SIR RONALD HOWE, C.V.O., M.C.

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"Cover Picture : Flying Squad teams, answering urgent radio calls, may face dangerous situations in their pursuit of suspects. Our picture shows a damaged police car after a recent chase in London.

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A Civil War

THE Home Office's criminal statistics and Sir Joseph Simpson's report for 1960, brought together in this issue, round off the individual Chief Constable's reports from all over the country which have been published in recent months. As a whole they reveal a shocking record of crime which shows no signs of abatement. The continued upward trend in indictable offences, including still higher figures for crimes of violence and breakings, despite local variations, has lost little, if any, of its impetus — the hoped for decline is over a distant horizon. An overall rise throughout the country of some 10 per cent, when added to previous annual steep increases, confronts the nation with a situation of deadly seriousness.

No less obvious than these facts are the reasons for the enduring lack of control over the situation. First, the police in the large urban centres remain undermanned, with their detective departments grossly overworked. (The Commissioner points to a decline in detection rates.) Secondly, prevention schemes are still getting under way — it may be a matter of two, three or more years before they begin to show much steadying influence. Thirdly, the massive rise in juvenile crime, accounting for so large a proportion of the total, brings with it specialized problems to which so far no adequate answers on a broad front have been found. Fourthly, successive failures to bring the position under control have inevitably encouraged the epidemic to range more widely and more deeply. Whether it traces its origin to social habit, group psychology, or a materialistic immorality is, at this juncture, of little importance: the significant point is that unless it is attacked with vigour, severity and concerted effort, it may overwhelm the apparatus of protection. Thus the official forces of detection and prevention over each of the past few years have inherited annually a backlog of burdens to which 1960 has added its own formidable accumulation. We face, in short, an emergency.

Meanwhile, there seems to be little realization in Whitehall that the country is engaged in an internal, a civil war — and one that is not cold. While reassurances continue to be put out on the Government's "concern" they remain unsupported by a really effective, practical counter-drive. It is not surprising in the circumstances that public opinion is becoming uneasy about the Government's ability to handle the problem. Objectives remain indefinite; procedures remain hazy and scattered. Consultation abounds; but the attack remains bogged down. Is it necessary, for example, that programmes of research into delinquency and crime be spread over a dozen centres of academic learning? Will the analyses eventually to be gained provide a practical basis for an immediate onslaught? For some time a central committee has been sitting on crime prevention. How many more months are going to elapse before it produces a report? Could not the proceedings of the Royal Commission on the police equally be speeded up?

It may be answered that it is simple of course for critics who do not carry ultimate responsibility to expect the

situation to be cleared up over night. Unfortunately the grounds for seeking a fresh and urgent approach remain in the stark, harsh figures of crime's advance. Let two factors alone be considered. Crime is developing the tenacious, organisational characteristics of large-scale business. It ceased long ago to be the activity of hungry men stealing other people's money or property to tide over an evil day. The skilled brains behind vehicle thefts alone are estimated, for instance, to get away with a good £1,000,000 a year; general property hauls probably amount to more than £50,000,000 throughout the country — quite a waste for a country involved in an economic crisis. Parasitical crime is now a form of "industry" or "commerce" — requiring equally large-scale and shrewd organization for its defeat. In the second case, of the alarming rise in juvenile crime, a habit of conduct and of social degeneracy is developing that must surely bring a dreadful legacy in the next decade or two.

It would be disturbing if groups of citizens felt impelled to take matters into their own hands — though one can sympathise with the "vigilantes" who formed a self-protection committee in a wealthy area of London recently after a series of heavy burglary losses. It is essential that the public retains full confidence in the police as a whole. Happily, the police Forces generally command admiration for the steadfast way in which they take on and so often defeat current difficulties, though this is not to deny that there are certain ways in which the police approach could be improved. (It is noticeable that the Commissioner's report on this occasion rather overlooks the assistance and ideas given to his Force by the security movement). There is clearly still considerable scope for co-operation between the police and industrial security forces and methods, as H.M. Inspectors, from their report, appear to agree.

But the real question is how the police can be supported and made still more efficient. An emergency of the present gravity and size calls for high-level, Churchillian initiative, above all for *co-ordination of effort* directed perhaps by a small, authoritative body, given, say, a three-year term, responsible to the Home Secretary but not necessarily operative within Home Office confines. (Its task would be not to interfere with police authorities but to act as a campaign headquarters, correlating, advising, bringing together the different forces that in their separate ways are working for similar objectives.) If this is not acceptable, a Minister — again responsible to Mr. Butler — could well be given special powers and status for combating crime (and fire too), even as Mr. Marples is tackling our traffic problems. It is in any case essential that the Government should come to a firm decision — and inform the public accordingly — on its policy during the crisis. It is leadership on short-term matters that will carry the day, and arouse public opinion. The Government has shown it can act when racial troubles arise. Now let it do the same on the crime front.

THE CASE FOR THE AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM

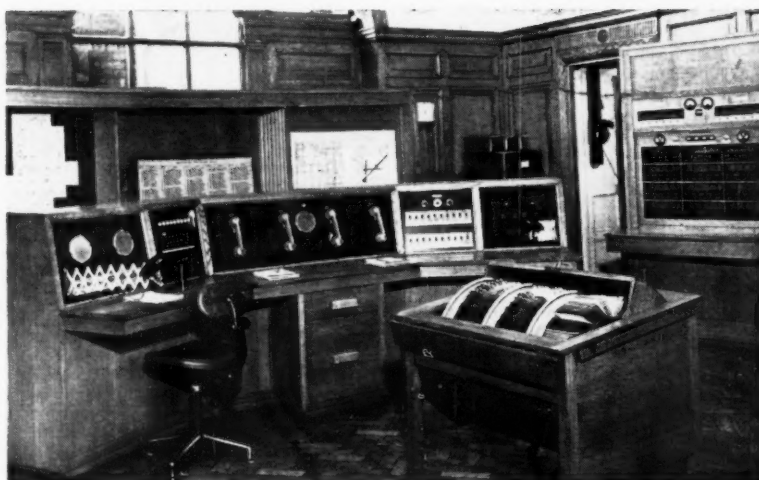
By P. S. Wilson-Dickson, M.B.E.

H.M. Inspector of Fire Services

Managements with no specialist knowledge of mechanical protection systems may be understandably confused by the choice opened up by modern techniques. This authoritative article puts into perspective the benefits of automatic notification of fire.

FIRES are not all the same; nor are fire officers. The latter differ no more and no less in their opinions than any other people. They do not, for example, all think that any one fire precaution is more important than any other; they recognise that no two sets of circumstances are of universal importance in all circumstances. However, if you were to ask all the Chief Fire Officers in the country what would help them most to fight any fire in any premises, of whatsoever kind, it is probable that you would get essentially the same reply from a good majority of them. It would be something like "give me an early warning of the outbreak of a fire, and you have done the most important thing."

And, indeed, this view is extremely understandable. Scientists will prove for your benefit, if you desire, that the damage done by a fire theoretically increases as the square of the increase in the time for which the fire has been burning; if you do not care to try and understand this, it is simpler to say "if a fire burns for twice as long as it need, the damage done is much more than twice as great." It is, however, more complicated than that, as the scientist and the fire officer both know; not only does fire damage get disproportionately worse as time passes, but there is, in nearly every case, a "point of no return." There is, that it to say, a critical stage: if the fire is tackled before this stage is reached, a good "stop" can be made, and a good proportion of the building or contents can be saved, depending on many other factors prevailing at the time. If the fire is not tackled until this point in time has been passed, it is probable that the fire cannot be checked before some sort of barrier is reached. This may still mean that a good part of the building can be saved, but in quite a number of cases it means that very little can be saved.



Typical communications control equipment in a brigade control room. The automatic fire alarm termination panel is shown on the extreme right.

however great the efforts of the firemen.

Early Detection

It is, therefore, very much in the mind of the fire officer that, whatever other fire precautions are incorporated in a building, there is a paramount need to ensure that the fire brigade will get an early warning; one of the best ways to ensure this is to instal an automatic fire alarm system, and to provide a connection from it to a fire brigade terminal point. If this is done, the fire will be detected at a relatively early stage, but much more than this will be achieved; the fire brigade will be on its way within the first few moments of the fire being detected. This should result, in the normal course of events, in fire-fighting being facilitated by reasonable conditions of visibility and heat, and in less time being spent in searching for the fire, since the indicator board on the premises should give a clear indication of which floor is affected. It also means that no great quantity of material should yet have become involved, and the result of this in turn is that less time, fewer men, fewer branches and less water are required by the fire brigade to master the

outbreak. Other advantages may have accrued in the meantime: staff and management, if they are present, will have been warned on the spot, and the necessary evacuation can have begun; all the measures which may need to be taken by way of assistance to the fire brigade can be in progress by the time it arrives.

This, then, is the philosophy of the automatic fire alarm system: it turns the unforeseen into the expected, and it enables the attack upon a fire to be initiated almost as soon as the fire itself breaks out. The only things that can be advanced against it are that it does not put the fire out by itself, and that it costs money. To the first, one can only reply that a fire alarm system would cost a great deal more money if it did attack the fire by itself, as a sprinkler system does. To the second, that one seldom gets anything for no money at all. In fact, of course, one must be intelligent and selective about recommending measures for fire prevention and protection, and there are circumstances in which it would be a waste of effort to provide an automatic fire alarm system, since a sprinkler system is very strongly indicated. On the other

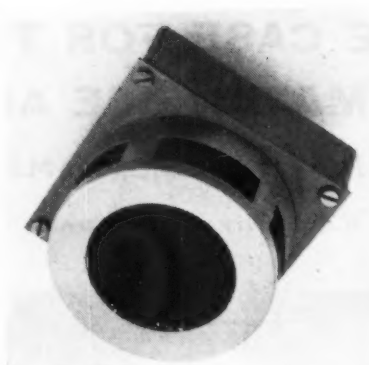
hand, there are very few instances indeed where a fire risk can be said not to justify the provision of any fire warning system at all.

A Constant Safeguard

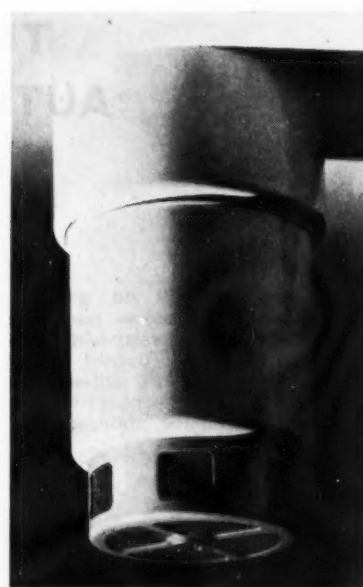
The view is taken by some that the prime value of an automatic fire system is when it is installed in an unattended risk; it is held that when there is "someone about" the fire will soon be detected even without an alarm system. People who hold this view are inclined to say that the automatic alarm is only really valuable when no one is about, and when, as so often happens, the people living on the other side of the road, or a police patrol or a late night taxi driver, would be the first to become aware of the presence of a fire in the premises. This is a somewhat limited view; it overlooks the tremendous advantages which result from an automatic alarm even in attended premises. Often, one's hope or expectation that there will be "someone about" at the time of a fire is disappointed. Moreover, one's hope that the person who discovers the fire will know what to do, and will do it promptly, without confusion or error, is also sometimes disappointed. Fire is capable of producing a disturbance in the mind of even the steadiest individual: he may, because of this disturbance, fail to act with coolness and efficiency, even though he may be the kind of person that normally does act in that way. A machine, on the other hand, does not suffer from emotional disturbances, and with proper maintenance will not suffer mechanical disturbances either.

Maintaining Reliability

There are several types of automatic fire alarm system. Some detect by heat, and some by smoke; all are designed to provide the utmost sensitivity, combined with the highest degree of ruggedness and reliability. Sensitivity is important because it is a major factor in shortening the time taken for detection; in cases where an outbreak of fire would certainly be followed by rapid growth, and in which the "point of no return" might come at a very early stage in the fire's development, speed is of the utmost importance and sensitivity will count very strongly. On the other hand, sensitivity on the part of a fire detector brings with it the risk of false alarms, particularly in the circumstances where heat or smoke are liable to be produced in the premises fortuitously, without an outbreak of fire occurring. Reliability, one would think, is always a most important feature of a fire alarm system, which may have to withstand



Examples of modern alarm detectors. The heat detector above operates when a rise in ambient temperature exceeds 10° F. a minute, protecting 1,000 sq. ft. (Madewel Thermoscopic). Right: a smoke detector, containing two ionisation chambers, which operates the alarm or closes doors. (Minerva).



the attack of damp, corrosion, vibration and general wear and tear for years before the critical moment arrives for which it has been installed. Without, however, minimising the importance of reliability, one must bear in mind that the proper attitude towards an automatic fire alarm system is not to regard it as something that can be forgotten once it has been installed—as a sort of permanent watch-dog which renders the premises completely safe without any further attention. It is essential that it should be regularly inspected and tested, so that it does not moulder its way into its grave but works at regular intervals and is regularly looked after.

Importance of Advice

Other variations in alarm systems must be considered in the light of the particular risk to be covered combined with the amount of money available for the installation. Heat operation versus smoke operation, for instance, is a decision to be made in the light of local circumstances and finances. Some systems are wholly electrical, while some are partly electrical and partly mechanical. Some are specially designed to cater for the possibility of inflammable vapours being present, and this is obviously of special interest in particular industries. So much development has taken place in this field, in fact, that there is a considerable range of apparatus, fully capable of meeting all requirements, and the intending purchaser would be unwise if he failed to seek advice before proceeding far with his plans. This advice will be willingly given by the Chief

Officer of the County or County Borough Fire Brigade, or specialised concerns. It is also important that the insurance company be consulted at the same early stage, for reasons which are compelling and obvious.

The question of spacing, and the positioning of individual detector heads, are details of installation best discussed with experienced engineers at the plan stage. Perhaps the most important consideration is that every detector head must be so placed that the products of combustion can reach it in full quantity and unobstructed at all times; the disadvantages of allowing any stream of hot air to be deflected or shielded from a detector head are obvious. Similarly, the placing of the indicator boards must be properly arranged from a strategic point of view, and must be integrated with the plans which should exist at every premises for dealing with a fire emergency and for co-operation with the fire brigade when they attend. Finally, the question of the connection to the fire brigade terminal point is important, and should be discussed with the Chief Fire Officer when thought is first being given to the installation of an alarm system.

GRUNDIG TELEVISION DISPLAY

Security officers are invited by Wolsey Electronics Ltd., distributors of Grundig television equipment, to see their closed circuit T.V. system displayed at 39 New Oxford Stret, London, W.C.1, between 18th-22nd September.

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PREVENTING CRIME IN WORKS

Routine Measures to Reduce Losses

By Frederick Fowler

From the Chief Security Officer of McKechnie Brothers, Ltd. comes this digest of recommendations against internal theft. It formed the basis of a recent lecture to works managers.

THE word "Security" means a state of being or feeling secure — protection — a subject which might cover quite a wide field. Today, however, we are mainly concerned with security against theft and this, often known as "Crime Prevention", concerns every member of the community, both in our private lives and at our work. Prevention of crime is so important that it is regarded as the first duty of every police officer. It is one of the main reasons for the existence of the Police Service.

Losses — Assessed and Incalculable

Thefts cost industrial companies and private persons huge sums of money each year. Insurance is only part cover. It rarely full compensates for loss. The loser is a good deal worse off after a theft.

The individual, however, is affected in other ways apart from his pocket. Inconvenience is a very big factor. The motorist or cyclist who has lost his vehicle knows this too well. Further, the physical and mental effect on a victim, and the trouble caused to innocent persons who may have to be questioned regarding a theft completely escapes assessment.

Nothing upsets the friendly atmosphere of the office or works quite as much as the loss of personal belongings. Everyone is under suspicion; tempers become frayed; work suffers. And in 90 per cent of such cases a little care in the first place would have avoided the loss. It is therefore in everyone's interest to do all that is possible to prevent thefts.

Impulse and Opportunity

What causes people — the plain and the pretty, the housewife and career type, the wealthy and the merely well-shod — to commit this crime? The causes are many. They may be psychological, sociological or economic. As far as we are concerned, this does not matter. What does matter is that before any crime can be committed, there must be the opportunity for someone to commit it. In few cases does the petty thief make careful plans. In fact, most cases of theft in our works are committed on the spur of the moment — often because of ready-made

opportunities arising from a lack of security sense on the part of the victim or the person left in charge of the property. Perhaps we are too trusting.

Most thieves think detection will never come their way. They are like the motorist who continues to drive badly merely because he has never had a crash. It becomes almost a habit for most thieves to pick up the odd article here and there, in the comforting knowledge that previous thefts have not been noticed.

Lack of Care Aids Crime

It should be the duty of all employees, especially those in responsible positions, to try to ensure that the number of opportunities for theft is reduced to a minimum. The Security Department can help by giving advice on such matters.

The first objective should be to get over to employees the risks run by being careless. The foreman is in a unique position in the works. He is the person who knows the tradesmen or other workers, is in daily contact with them and he is, or should be, respected by them. He, therefore, is the best person to see what is going on, and by giving timely instructions or advice he can prevent many thefts from taking place. In crime prevention, as in road safety, a little fore-thought saves a lot of trouble, expense, and unpleasantness to all concerned.

The Foreman's Part

A careful watch should be kept at all times for potential theft risks. My advice to foremen would be: "If you can take immediate action yourself, do so. For example, advise any worker under your charge about the risks run by leaving personal property, or property with a theft-risk belonging to the company, lying around unattended, especially at meal breaks, the evenings, or weekends. If a good manner of approach is made, this advice should not be resented.

"See that goods with a theft-risk delivered or awaiting collection are not left outside premises, or unattended on loading banks, if this can be avoided.

"See that outer doors and windows of places where valuable goods are stored are secured when the place is unattended.

"Don't leave keys for stores and other premises in obvious places — 'under the mat' — or in the drawer of your desk.

Locks and Keys

"Don't rely on spring locks for outer doors in important places. If you can fit deadlocks, it is better; and make sure that all windows have stout catches or

other protection. If they are to be barred the bars should be not more than six inches apart.

"Don't leave keys of important places on numbered boards which are unattended, available for any Tom, Dick, or Harry to make a cast of them.

"Don't leave unattended ladders lying in the open. They should be locked up indoors. Failing this they should be securely padlocked together or to something in a manner which would prevent their use by an opportunist. This is important when the works are off.

"Don't invite anyone not well known to you into the works. Satisfy yourself about credentials of strangers claiming to be meter-readers, window cleaners, and so on before admitting them into works.

"Don't carry a large sum of money on your person unnecessarily. If you must carry a lot of money, put it in a safe pocket which buttons up or can be secured in some other way. Your trouser pocket is best.

"Don't leave valuable property visible in a car under your charge, even if the doors are locked. Safest place is locked out of sight in the boot or on the floor of the car and covered.

"Don't shrug your shoulders and hurry on when you notice something suspicious, such as a stranger on the roof. If urgent and necessary, call the police, especially during night time — the police will not mind if your suspicions prove to be groundless.

"Don't leave cash on the bench, in the desk, in clothing not worn, or in any other exposed place. Remember pay day is danger day from the sneak thief.

"Make it a golden rule to carry your keys with you. Never leave them handy for the thief to open a safe, cupboard or desk where you keep cash, stamps or other valuables.

"Advise your female workers not to leave their handbags around when they are out of the room or in cloakroom if the handbags contain anything of a theft risk.

Safeguarding Tools

"If you, or your workers, use small handy tools which are costly to buy, then the dishonest will be interested. If the tools are your own, it is worthwhile to have a separate lockable toolbox. Tools belonging to the company should always be returned to a secure store or workshop — a padlock on a toolbox will not stop a determined thief, but it will stop the sneak thief.

"If outside workmen are temporarily

employed in the works, precautions should be taken against the risk of theft. Thefts by such people are hard to trace once they have left the works.

"If you remove your watch, spectacles or rings, etc., in the cloakroom, put them in your pocket. Don't leave them on window sill or ledge of the wash basin where you may forget and leave them behind. Advise others against this practice.

"If you cycle to work, put the machine in a safe place. Padlock it. Don't assume that because it is on works' property it is quite safe. Always note the numbers on the cycle; these may be in the following places: on the frame under the saddle; the side of the rear wheel hub; on the front of the crossbar; on top of the crank hub.

Carrying Cash

"If you handle money such as in pay packets, never lay the money down and turn your back on it.

"If you are carrying a sum of money outside the works be careful. Cash provides the criminal with his lucre, lollie, oncers, fivers, brass—call it what you will, and the criminal's love of it provides the headlines which daily announce that yet another "grab" has taken place. If possible, carry money on your person; if in a bag, then carry bag close and next to wall of buildings."

Precautions at Building Sites

Thefts from building sites are prevalent. Lead sheeting and copper pipe are valuable and often stolen. Materials are better locked up in compounds or put somewhere out of sight. Unsecured ladders are often found on these sites.

Care of Parked Cars

If you are a car owner or in charge of a motor vehicle, my advice is: Don't park it in some dark, quiet street if you can help it. Always lock it. See that all

doors, windows, roof and boot are secure. Have your car key on a tab or ring, thus preventing the oversight of leaving the ignition key in the car. Spare wheels should be locked to the vehicle if the wheel is exposed. If a proper car park has been set aside at your work, use it.

Drivers delivering small articles, such as engineering materials, should try not to leave the vehicle unattended, and should always see that some responsible person is aware of the delivery if a signature has not been obtained.

Drivers of mixed loads should see that the small liftable goods are well away from the tailboard. The driver should keep the lorry within sight at all times; around the corner is not good enough.

The amount of loot a thief can take away is limited by how much he can carry or how near he can leave a vehicle, so it is wise to have all drive gates locked against the "get-away" vehicle. Don't leave vehicles handy for the thief to use. Take note of the number and the description of driver of any strange vehicle seen in or near works, especially at night time.

Provided a works' foreman is tactful and courteous, he will find that the average worker will react favourably to any instructions or advice. Not only will he reduce the risks of thefts, but he will get to know his people better. In securing their co-operation in theft prevention, he will be enhancing his own prestige. Nothing is easier than to be wise after the event—to lock the door after the thief has gone.

It is only commonsense to take a few simple precautions to prevent thefts.

When Thefts Occur

Should a theft of property belonging to the company take place, the fact should be reported to the management, who will, in turn, inform the security department. Whether the police should be informed depends on the nature of

the theft and the circumstances. Thefts of personal property belonging to an employee can be reported in the same manner to the company, although the loser in the case must decide if the police are to be informed.

The foreman can help in all cases of theft of property belonging to the company by learning as much as he can about the circumstances of the theft. The following information is relevant:

- (i) Time, date and place article last seen.
- (ii) Name and department where employed.
- (iii) Time, date and place reported missing and by whom.
- (iv) Names and departments of persons who may know something about matter.
- (v) Full description of missing article.

999 in Emergencies

The emergency telephone service known as 999 has been a great asset in fighting crime. Remember that this service can put you in touch with fire stations and ambulance stations as well as the police. Dialling 999 puts you in touch with the G.P.O. Exchange and not the service. Inform the operator which service you want, adding your telephone number and location in case you have to break off in a hurry. When the emergency service answers, give details of help needed and where it is needed.

It is easy to dial 999 in the dark or in thick smoke.

If some incident of a very urgent nature takes place in the works and you are in charge and have to decide whether an emergency service is required, as for example, during the night when noises are heard on the roof, inform the police by 999 or 9-999 as the case may be. The police will not mind if you have made an honest mistake in calling them.

VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY PRAISES POLICE

Attending the Hendon Training School last month to take the salute of Metropolitan Police cadets at their passing out parade, Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery used the opportunity to praise the police of Britain.

"I have seen the police forces of most countries in the world, including those of Russia and China, and I have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion the police of our country are easily the best in the world," he told the cadets. "The British conception of a police officer is of a tolerant and good-natured constable who enjoys the confidence and respect of the whole community and carries out his duties unarmed. That is what we reckon is the right type of man for this job."

Lord Montgomery spoke of the qualities needed in good leaders as decision and action. Pointing out that

the police often have to handle difficult situations alone, he said that if the cadets did what they sincerely thought to be right and had courage, they would always be backed up by their superiors.

Advice on Prevention

Lord Montgomery emphasised that the chief job of the police was in the prevention of crime. "The best way of solving crime," he said, "is to make it clear to the criminal that he will surely be found out. If that can be done, you are doing your job very well."

The Field Marshal was accompanied at the salute by the Commissioner, Sir Joseph Simpson.

Huge Arms Total Handed In

A reliable estimate for the country of the number of arms handed in under the Home Office's current amnesty is not yet available. But Scotland Yard's figure for the last week of August gives a good guide. Its total since the amnesty began, as we go to press, is 5,448 arms and no less than 79,000 rounds of ammunition—almost the equipment of several Commando units.

METROPOLITAN POLICE PUBLICISE 999 SYSTEM

Last month's Radio Show at Earl's Court was used by the Metropolitan Police to bring to the attention of visitors the way in which modern communication systems are helping to fight crime. A large illuminated panel illustrated the working of the Yard's 999 procedure. It was linked with an R/T unit in contact with the Yard and area patrol cars.

In 1960 the Information Room received 270,580 calls from which 16,244 arrests were made.

Good initiative was shown in exploiting B.B.C. colour transmissions. Visitors looking at sets saw the stolen Goya painting of the Duke of Wellington flashed on to screens with a request for information to be passed to the Force.

Other exhibits by the Yard were the new accident car and a dog van, Thames Police life-saving and rescue equipment, advice on countering wage grabs, items from the crime museum, and recruiting publicity.



Frederick Houghton

Mr. Arthur Tietjen, one of Fleet Street's leading crime investigators, has written a factual history* of the recent startling spy trials involving Lonsdale, Houghton, Miss Gee, and the two Krogers. While he has warm commendation for those who eventually unmasked the Russian spy organisation, he passes some caustic comments on the system that permitted them so long to operate in many countries undetected and unchecked. And he warns of the urgent steps that remain to be taken to protect and ensure the future safety of the Realm.

In his summing-up of the cases, Mr. Tietjen observes that while one trial has ended another began against the security services of the Western World. "The ease with which three professional spies carried out their missions both in this country and in Europe, undetected for five years, caused ears to burn in quarters responsible for the safety of the State, both for the United Kingdom and other countries. These were the Home Office; Military Intelligence; Scotland Yard; the Sûreté; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; the New Zealand Government; the Australian Police; and, of course, British Naval Intelligence, whose negligence had largely contributed to the success of the spies."

Recognising Loopholes

Mr. Tietjen declares in this objective, stimulating, and very readable account, that in a free world 100 per cent security is "impossible" because when attempts are made to test the honesty of individuals there is an immediate outcry from the apostles of

"Tapping the Lifelines of Britain"

A Condemnation of a Security System



Gordon Lonsdale

freedom. Yet when Burgess and Maclean defected to the East there was popular clamour against the Foreign Office demanding to know why they had not been "screened".

That illustrated the basic problem before all security services in this country and throughout the Western world—how to strike a balance. But something has clearly to be done and done quickly.

The point is illustrated by the author in detailing all the precautions now taken by industrial security services to protect bullion in transit, to guard against shoplifters, unscrupulous dealers, or building site thieves. He finds in most large commercial undertakings a 24-hr. form of protection. He adds: "The resilience of a properly organised security system lies in the ability to recognize a loophole and know how to plug it. Security must not be left in the hands of the inexperienced who are blind to human frailty, but must be under the control of trained people who have developed the power of understanding the temptations of the weak and can recognize the danger signals."

"Such an explanation, however, cannot explain away the overall negligence which led to the Soviet spy fiasco. To be fair, Special Branch must be acquitted as it is no part of its function to be involved in counter-espionage; it only assists when called on by M.I.5. For its part in the capture of the five spies Special Branch deserves praise as also for its skill in tracking, shadowing and amassing the evidence. But little can be said in favour of the other bodies concerned with the Security of the State."

Lessons for Chiefs

As to the security at the Admiralty's Portland establishment Mr. Tietjen describes it as an impossible job for one man with the whole naval base to care for. He writes: "It was a five-day security system which did not

function on Saturdays and Sundays. The same thing happens in many Government and Service establishments where, to toe the line with industry, everything and everybody conforms to the 40-hr. week. Security chiefs should have learned by now that major crimes are committed during the weekend. Banks, offices and shops are broken into by safe-blowers, who calmly cut their way through steel doors to fortunes, knowing full well they will not be disturbed by an interfering security man! Spies plan their coups the same way, but in their case their crimes are not discovered."

"This lackadaisical system must stop. Not only must there be a very careful vetting of all staff, but special checks must be kept on secret documents. Such screening would not imply a criminal intent on anyone's part—that should be made quite clear. But it would create in the minds of the workers a realisation that everything was being done to protect them from outside influences."

Example of Industry

"Industry today is far better off security-wise than are Government establishments," declares this experienced reporter. "In banks, the building industry and commerce of every description, high among the security personnel is a former police officer."

"Would the Portland spy ring have operated so long if a highly trained security man had been in charge at the base?" he asks. "It is most improbable, for the simple reason that Houghton would have come under suspicion long before he did. It took a civil policeman—Superintendent Albert Smith of the Dorset Constabulary—to bring Houghton's spendthrift habits to the notice of M.I.5. These habits had not been acquired overnight, but had been going on for years. Yet nobody in Naval Intelligence paid them the slightest heed."

Continued on page 293

Security Gazette

* *Soviet Spy Ring* (Pan Books Ltd., 2s. 6d.).



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September 1961

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SECURICOR

Securicor has taken the most practical and effective action to safeguard life and property against attack by bandits. Every night, property worth 1,000 million pounds is protected. Every day, vast sums of cash are safely carried to pay wages or to deposit in banks. Over 1,000 mobile and static guards comprise this highly efficient Corps d'elite which is animated by the zeal and pride reflected in the accompanying personal message to them from their Commander. Here is Britain's strongest deterrent to banditry. Here is the opportunity to safeguard YOUR personnel and YOUR cash.



Major Sir Philip Margetson, K.C.V.O., M.C., formerly Assistant Commissioner at Scotland Yard, is Chairman of Securicor Ltd.



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Securicor is the oldest, largest and unquestionably the leading security organisation in Great Britain. British owned and British operated. Established in 1935.



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SECURICOR provides
Cash-in-transit Service
Patrol Service and Telecontact
Internal Security Guards
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Declares war on Bandits

A personal
message
from the
Commander
of the
Corps



OLD SWAN HOUSE,
17, CHELSEA EMBANKMENT,
LONDON, S.W.3

Dear Fellow Member of Securicor,

NEWSLETTER NO. 9.

"METAL BOX COMPANY £6,000 Ambush"
"£12,000 ROOTES Cash Attack"
"£10,000 Wages Robbery"

These are some of last month's headlines. "The gang drove up at the crucial moment, leapt out of their car, struck the cashiers with iron bars and escaped." So runs the description of the Rootes attack.

I am a Scot and some of you are Irishmen. Neither the Scots nor the Irish are good at keeping out of a scrap. The English, bless them, may be slower to anger, but they too are now awake to the bandit menace.

We in Securicor are not dodging this issue. We have taken up our rightful place, which is in the van of the fight. Our Chairman, Sir Philip Margetson, ex-Assistant Commissioner of Scotland Yard, and General Sir George Erskine, ex-Commander of the "Desert Rats", are guiding our path. Our armoured vehicles are the best and they are flowing from the assembly line. Many of you are manning them.

There are other sectors of activity in our war against crime and disaster. The gangs are getting bolder and more ruthless. As many as seven men now make concerted attacks. Many night watchmen are being tied and gagged while safes are blown.

To static guards, patrolmen and cash-in-transit men, let me proudly assert that you are trained, disciplined, uniformed and tested. But do not underestimate the foe. The outcome of this battle depends on your skill, strength, loyalty and alertness. It is on Securicor, the oldest, largest and the only major all-British security concern, that the main responsibility must fall.

CAN WE BEAT THE BANDITS? CAN WE OVERCOME THE EVIL MEN? (WE DID IN 1945 - REMEMBER?) BY TEAMWORK, BY COURAGE AND BY A LITTLE FAITH, OF COURSE WE CAN.

Yours sincerely,

Keith Erskine

Keith Erskine
Managing Director

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Technical Information

PERRAM ULTRASONIC ALARMS

Tyer & Company Limited are now adding to their range of Perram long and medium range infra-red intruder alarms, an ultrasonic equipment suitable for short distances up to 25 ft. The equipment can be supplied in various forms, depending upon how it will be mounted. It can be supplied as a complete transmitter and/or complete receiver. Alternatively, it can be supplied as a transmitter, receiver, and central control unit.

It uses high frequency sound in the region above human hearing. In use, says the company, there is no audible sound, heat, or light. The wave-length of the frequency in use is about 0.3 in. Being very long compared with light, even in the far infra-red region, it ensures that the equipment is not made inoperative due to thick fog, mist, or suspended dust, though anything as solid as a single sheet of paper will interrupt the beam completely. The effective width of the beam is approximately two inches.

The equipment, in line with the usual Tyer design policy, is completely transistorised and the only moving part is the control relay. It operates almost instantaneously when the beam is interrupted. Jangling keys or money cannot cause spurious operation.

A feature of the equipment is the low power requirements which will allow it to be operated for considerable periods from a small battery. This is particularly useful where certain, continuous operation is required. Provision is made for 110 volts and 200/250 volts A.C., or 12 volts D.C. inputs. Ancillary units, such as alarm reset, and bells are available.

Raleigh Brigade's New Equipment

A new Austin "Gypsy" fire pump, carrying a front-mounted Coventry Climax pump, has just been purchased by Raleigh Industries Ltd. as an addition to the equipment already in use by the firm's fire brigade. The new pump is extremely mobile and is intended for use in fighting fire hazards in those parts of the factories which are inaccessible to larger appliances. The pump is capable of delivering two jets of water up to a height of 85 feet.

The members of the Raleigh fire brigade are all volunteers trained in their spare time. All members work at bench or machine and are ready to go into action the moment an emergency arises.

MELGUARD VEHICLE ALARM

The Melguard is another new vehicle security system aimed at defeating the car thief. Manufactured by Johnson Carguard Ltd., the device costs £12 12s. retail and can be installed for from £3 upwards according to the degree of pro-



The Perram infra-red ultrasonic equipment described on the left.

Right: The Westrex personal call receiver.



FOR STAFF INTERCOM.

The Westrex Company Ltd., makers of the "Delcon" scrambler telephone unit, have evolved a new type of personal receiver for their Personal Call System. This provides a flashing light on an extended cord, enabling the light unit to be clipped to the wearer's lapel, so ensuring that a call is easily received in spite of local noise in any area of high ambient noise.

Pye Transhailer at Design Centre

Pye Telecommunications Ltd., of Cambridge, are to be congratulated on the selection by the Council of Industrial Design of their Pye Transhailer for exhibition at the Council's Design Centre in London. Selection for such exhibition is reserved for particularly well-designed goods.

The Pye Transhailer is a hand-held
Cont. on p. 293

Raleigh's C.F.O., Mr. A. R. Bacon, right, shows the new Austin pump to Mr. C. A. Jackson, Nottingham factory director.



VIOLENT CRIME STILL ON THE INCREASE

More Prevention Co-operation Needed, Say Inspectors

H.M. INSPECTORS of Constabulary, in their annual report to the Home Office, refer in general terms to the crime figures and express the fear that the record for 1960 would show that crime and criminals constituted in volume and complexity a graver problem for the community than in any year since the war.

The total volume of crime and the numbers of persons found guilty at the courts had been steadily rising for some years and in only a few police districts had any reduction been shown.

Noting that murders numbered 144, two more than in the previous year, the report points out that, where no arrest was immediately possible, all police forces combined to concentrate resources on investigations which lasted sometimes several weeks and extended over wide areas before a charge could be brought. In some cases no arrest had been made by the end of the year.

Other serious crimes of safe-breaking, bank robbery and robbery from trains of mails or from pay clerks of wages had made heavy demands on police resources. Large sums of money were involved and many of such crimes were

the work of more than one man, vehicles being used to remove the stolen property or to carry equipment with which to force open the bank or other premises. Persistent enquiries resulted in detection and successful prosecution of many of these offenders. But a number were not discovered until several other crimes had been committed by the same gang.

Regional Squads' Success

Judging by results, H.M. Inspectors find most encouraging the steady growth in the use of regional crime squads and records. They note a further development of the system in the main centres of population during 1960 as experience justified the view that the grouping of officers and records was essential to investigations which covered wider areas than the single city, borough or county. They state that the detective officers specially chosen as crews for the radio-equipped motor vehicles and employed in record offices had gained the confidence and co-operation of police located in the several areas in which they operated.

1960's Black Record Charted

THE slide towards criminality and violence in post war Britain continued at an accelerated speed during 1960.

According to the annual Criminal Statistics, published by the Home Office last month, the total number of indictable offences known to the police, 743,713, was an increase of 68,087 over the figure for the previous year. The percentage increase was 10.1 as against a percentage increase from 1958 to 1959 of 7.8. 44.4 per cent of these known offences were cleared up, a proportion fractionally lower than the previous year's figure and well below the pre-war figure of 50.1 per cent.

While the continued trend was in itself serious enough, its implications, when analysed, were even more depressing. The greatest proportionate increases are seen in the Home Office tables to have occurred in the groups of offences classified as receiving and violence against the person.

There were 11,696 cases of receiving, compared with the 10,254 of the previous year; 15,759 cases of violence against the person, compared with 13,876 in 1959. Almost as large was the percentage increase in the number of breaking and entering offences, 151,378 as against 133,962.

Finally, the statistics of convictions disclosed that crime among juveniles

and young men and women had increased at a higher rate than in previous years.

Girls and Women Too

Male offenders were by no means alone responsible for the swollen figures of delinquency. Take the increase in the number of persons found guilty of indictable offences in 1960 which was 6.7% higher than in 1959; the increase was made up of a rise of 6% for males and a rise of 12.4% for females.

The increase in the number of boys under 17 found guilty was 7%; for young men aged 17 and under 21 was 12.2%; and for males aged 21 and under 30 6.8%. For males in the group aged 30 and over there was a slight decrease, in spite of an increase in the population in this group.

The number of females found guilty increased in all the age groups, the largest percentage increase 20.8% in the group aged 17 and under 21. For girls under 17 the increase was 17.3%, and for women aged over 21, 8.8%.

The percentage increases in the numbers of persons found guilty of the main indictable offences except murder during 1960 were as follows: Violence against the person, 12%; Receiving, 9%; Larceny, 7%; Breaking and entering, 6%.

At the seven regional laboratories maintained by the Home Office, 8,378 cases varying widely in character had been dealt with when the police desired scientific assistance to help them in some aspect of enquiry.

Organising Preventive Action

The Inspectors report with gratification a commendable initiative in many police forces in stimulating closer public interest in preventing crime, particularly in protecting vulnerable property against theft and by making a felonious breaking-in more difficult and less rewarding than burglary and shopbreaking often prove to be. The report adds:

"Useful techniques of crime prevention have been evolved in some cases with the co-operation of individual firms concerned with developments in safe making and burglar alarms. The co-operation of police with bank managers, postmasters and heads of commercial undertakings, and other responsible persons is greatly to be encouraged.

"There is scope in many areas for more attention to be paid by police and various sections of the public in crime prevention generally to secure property and valuables and to improve the chances of discovery when premises or property are attacked by thieves or breakers, especially when the bulk of the contents of premises attacked can only be moved if a motor vehicle is used. The noting of a vehicle registration number seen in suspicious circumstances in the vicinity of vulnerable property at unusual hours has been known to provide vital information."

Over 4,000 Under Strength

The deficiency in strength of provincial police forces rose during the year from 3,133 to 4,054. At the same time, authorised establishments rose from 56,427 to 57,179, an increase of 752. Augmentations made necessary by increases in population, re-housing, and industrial and urban development, traffic problems and the incidence of crime, are overdue in some forces.

Call For Higher Efficiency

H.M. Inspectors state that the Interim Report of the Royal Commission on the Police did much to stimulate morale; and its effect should be not only to retain in the service those who might seek better paid employment elsewhere, but to encourage suitable applicants to offer themselves for appointment as constables. They observe, however, "The added burden on the public purse makes it essential that the resources of the police should be used with the utmost efficiency; and that civilian non-uniformed staff should be employed to ensure that police officers are not occupied on such jobs as typing, clerical and switchboard duties, car servicing and maintenance but are carrying out their primary duties of protection, prevention and investigation by patrol and presence in streets and public places."

In their conclusions the Inspectors
Continued on page 288

550 CRIMES A DAY IN METROPOLIS

Breakings Rise By 18 per cent

THE Commissioner's report for 1960 shows that for the first time on record the total number of crimes in the Metropolitan area exceeded 200,000, or an average of 550 crimes a day. The indictable offences totalled nearly 190,000—an increase of over 21,000 against 1959, or 12.6%.

The overall figures mean that, compared with 1938, there has been an increase in crime of 97.7%. Per 1,000 of the population, the pre-war average worked out at about 10.5%. In 1960 it was 22.9%.

By far the greatest proportionate increase of all was in the "breakings" class with a rise of over 18%: total, 33,000.

There were 1,041 cases of burglary (13% up); 13,514 cases of housebreaking (24.3% up); 16,267 cases of shop-breaking (16% up). The total breakings figures show an increase of 149.4% on 1938.

Of the shopbreakings class, 42% affected factories, warehouses and offices.

£12,000,000 Stolen

Excluding motor vehicles found abandoned within 48 hours, the estimated value of the property stolen was £12,626,608, compared with £9,925,100 in 1959. Of this 30.5% was recovered.

The theft of motor vehicles again showed a steep increase: 28.3%, that is, 11,766 against 9,171.

For the fifth year in succession a substantial increase was recorded in the number of robberies and assaults with intent to rob. There were 763 cases, 13.7% more than in 1959 and over four and half times as many as in 1938. Of them, 754 involved the use of offensive weapons or violence or were made by persons acting in company.

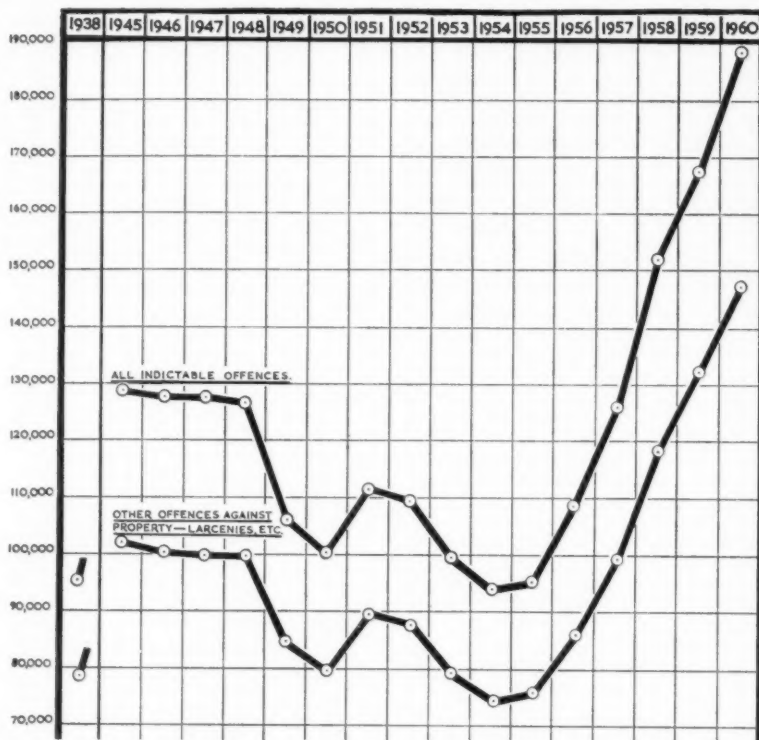
Some interesting points emerge from the analysis of incidents in this class. About 45% of the robberies and assaults were carried out inside premises—115 in shops and offices, 70 in factories. Of 374 committed in the street, 114 were cases of messengers and roundsmen being attacked while going to or from banks, a rise of 11 on 1959. The property stolen in the class amounted to £372,663, of which about 10% was recovered.

Steep Juvenile Increase

The Commissioner draws attention to the very grave situation concerning the arrest of people under 21—nearly one-half of the arrests for indictable crimes. The general increase of arrests under 21 amounted to some 10%. There were 1,337 juveniles arrested for burglary (out of 1,911 total arrests); 2,294 for shop-breaking (3,398); and 1,199 for larceny of motor vehicles (1,891).

Watching Scheme Expands

Reporting on crime prevention measures, Sir Joseph states that the Night Watchmen's Mutual Aid Security Scheme, which began operating in 1959,



A Metropolitan chart showing the continuing crime rise.

continued to expand. There were a total of 111 schemes under way embracing 526 establishments.

During the year, he says, "there has been increasingly close liaison on security problems between the police and the headquarters' staffs of the Banking Corporations."

Mention is also made of attention to the production of a lock "which a householder can readily identify as giving a high standard of security." A committee of the British Standards Institution is working on this in co-operation with the Force.

Another innovation lies in the field of juvenile prevention. A Juvenile Liaison Officers' scheme was started on the invitation of the West Ham authorities. It does not, however, go so far as the pioneer scheme in Liverpool.

Some anxiety is being caused by the continuing drop in the percentages of indictable crimes cleared up. Sir Joseph states: "I regret that this downward trend will continue while the number of offences keeps on rising and the combined preventive and detective strength of the Force remains almost static... the already over-worked detectives cannot hope to cope with offences which annually increase at the present rate."

INSPECTOR'S REPORT,

cont. from p. 287

point out that though the year under review was worse for recruiting than the previous year, the demands on police time for extra duties were heavier than in any recent year. A number of serious crimes made great inroads into the normal strength of the police forces concerned and presented great difficulties in the course of investigation.

The Inspectors consider that the police forces enjoy, and deserve, the confidence of all law-abiding citizens and are efficient in their duties. In reporting on the discipline of the police, they had rebutted accusations sometimes made in their relations with the public in the following terms:

"There is no evidence, and it is not considered to be true, that police officers against whom a complaint is made by a member of the public, may be "white-washed" by their chief constables. Every complaint is investigated and, if necessary, disciplinary proceedings follow. Although punishments imposed on police officers may seem unduly severe, they are not so regarded by the police who expect an erring colleague to be punished. It is not surprising, in these circumstances, that the police resent unfair and irresponsible allegations of this kind."



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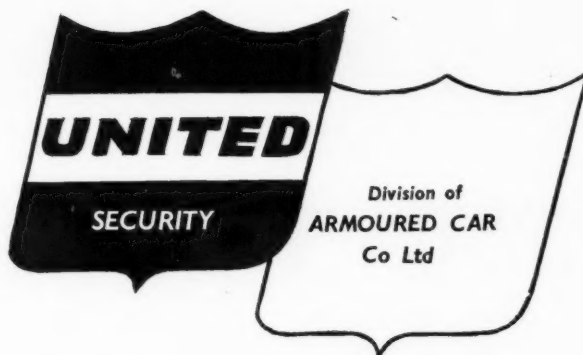


Security Survey: Please feel free to call us on any security matter. Our qualified representative is available to advise you on the best security measures to take, whether we are able to supply or not.

Communication: In constant touch by radio, the patrolman can sound an alarm, or call for assistance. The radio despatcher can refer to the client's files for information regarding the property being protected and relay to the patrol on duty. In the case of flooding, fires, electrical and mechanical breakdowns, a delay could cost a tremendous amount of money.

Reports: Incident reports are used as a means of bringing violations to the immediate attention of the client — such as unlocked doors and safes, broken windows, faulty fire fighting equipment, safety hazards, etc. One copy is left at the scene and a further copy is directed the following morning to the Head Office of the client concerned.

Each month a security inspection report is mailed to the client informing him of potential fire and safety hazards or vandal enticements, or if any security risk exists in or around his property. This report is compiled from personal inspection tour of the property by an agent from our Security Division coupled with information taken from incident reports during the month.



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SMITHS

Technical Information, cont. from p. 286

transistorized megaphone with a 400 yds. range, completely self contained and weighing only 5 lb. A second version, with microphone independent of the main body of the instrument, is also available. Thousands of these transhailers are being sold, states the company, both at home and abroad for industrial applications, shipping, and sport, and they have been found specially useful in crowd control.

In the field of aircraft landing security, Pye, who have already sold £100,000 worth of landing equipment to the Czechoslovakian Government, have just received the order for a third instrument landing system for installation at Bratislava international airport.

Rely-a-Bell Alert-a-Larm

In order to provide an economical answer to the demands of the new Factories Act, the Rely-a-Bell Company have produced a portable, self-contained fire alarm. It contains a 6 in. bell with a break-the-glass contact and a self-contained dry cell battery.

As the unit, called the Alert-a-Larm, sells at £10 10s. and no wiring is required, it enables low and medium risk buildings to meet the requirements of the Act without undue expense. The Act recommends regular maintenance and the company provides a maintenance scheme in which units are tested every three months, and the batteries replaced when necessary.



The Rely-a-Bell Alarm

I.B.M. AIDS FOR POLICE

The Chicago Police Department have ordered an I.B.M. 1401 Computer System for high-speed recording, analysis and extraction of information from daily crime reports, arrest reports, traffic violating, pawnshop, gun and bicycle records and personal information on known criminals.

The need for new high-speed methods of detection arises from the increasing speed of travel which enables a criminal to be in another country within hours

A.F.A. OPENS NEW HEAD OFFICE

Associated Fire Alarms Ltd., which incorporates Auto Call Co. Ltd. and Ideal Burglary and Fire Protection Corporation Ltd., has opened a new head office and showrooms at 25-33 Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. (The telephone number, Chancery 2888, remains the same.) The former main premises at 40 Parker Street are henceforth to be used by the installation and maintenance departments and will also house a technical training school.

The opportunity of this move is being used to re-design and re-construct the company's London central alarm station which is reported to have line facilities for 10,000 subscribers.

Company Purchased

The announcement has been made that A.F.A. has also purchased a firm engaged in a related field of fire protection activity, the price being 80,000 5s. ordinary shares in A.F.A. No further information was available last month on the identity of the firm acquired.

Associated Fire Alarms derives its origin from the Pearson Alarm Company which began in 1884.

of his crime being committed. As soon as details of the crime are reported the police will use the new equipment to sift fingerprint and personal records and so narrow the search more quickly than ever before.

Tapping of the Lifelines of Britain, cont. from p. 282

Judgment on the F.B.I.

British security is by no means the only system to incur Mr. Tietjen's professional criticism. He has some caustic paragraphs for the Federal Bureau of Investigation—the fabulous F.B.I.

“The Federal Bureau of Investigation looks after security for the American Government and acts as its policeman. This world-famous organisation must face the fact that the Soviet spy ring at Portland was nurtured in New York, and that for nearly a quarter of a century it failed to catch up with Morris Cohen, the communist [who took the name of Kroger], who was for years, as we have seen, one of the really significant spies in the United States. It seems incredible that the F.B.I. missed ‘Professor’ Cohen at every twist and turn, and eventually allowed him to escape.”

Again: “During the course of the investigation into the Portland spies, British Secret Service agents discovered that the Krogers and Lonsdale were receiving sums of money from a bank in Switzerland. That money was not paid into the Swiss bank direct from Moscow, but came from America; but from whom in the

United States was never disclosed as Swiss banks refuse to divulge the details of customers' accounts.

“Both the Krogers and Lonsdale had a large sum of American dollars, over £4,000 worth in their joint possession, a currency most useful for European travel. These extraordinary dealings in dollar exports to Switzerland continued for years and even now it is not known whether a business firm or an individual was behind them. The money must have passed into America under cover of legitimate trading from a concern outside the U.S.S.R., and from America to Switzerland by means of another deal. It was all done so cleverly that it completely escaped the eagle eye of the F.B.I.”

“The fact that Kroger and later his wife were able to operate in America for so long unimpeded—from 1937 to 1950—must be the responsibility of the F.B.I. Over the 10 years from 1950 to 1960 (or for as many of these years the Krogers spent this side of the Iron Curtain) clearly other security forces must bear a large share of the blame. The F.B.I. will now doubtless join the rest of the Western world in a searching

Demands for Action

overhaul of its security services.”

There have been sequels to the Kroger and Lonsdale trials which richly reinforce Mr. Tietjen's demands for action.

“British Secret Service agents know that many Russians and Poles fled from this country for sanctuary behind the Iron Curtain when they learnt of the arrests. They also know there were others concerned in the Soviet spy ring which was centred around Portland. Many of them, protected by diplomatic immunity, were beyond English law. Other agents, much smaller in the field of operations than Lonsdale and the Krogers, slipped away. But these had to be sacrificed in order to smash the main instruments behind the plot and obtain the undisputed evidence that sealed the fate of the Communists who were tapping the lifelines of Britain.”

After the book was written came George Blake, sentenced to 42 years on charges dating back to the Korean War.

“For nine-and-a-half years,” comments Mr. Tietjen, “he had spied for the Communists—undetected!”

And Mr. Tietjen closes his case.

Personalia

ADMIRALTY SECURITY DIRECTOR



Colonel Macafee

Following the Government's decision to reorganise security at the Admiralty, Colonel J. K. L. Macafee, of the Royal Marines, has been appointed to direct the new Department of Security.

Colonel Macafee's experience of naval security began in 1940 when he became provost marshal of the Mediterranean Fleet at Alexandria. After Commando war service in Burma and Ceylon, he was appointed deputy assistant adjutant-general, Royal Marines, dealing with legal and security matters. Then, in 1953, he was made Staff Officer (Intelligence) to the C. in C. South Atlantic, a post which brought him into contact particularly with the South African authorities, and in which he was concerned with the security of establishments and personnel.

Since January this year Colonel Macafee has been deputy director of the Admiralty intelligence department directly concerned with security.

He is an Ulsterman, and is aged 46.

New Birmingham C.I.D. Head

Chief Superintendent Gerald Baumber, deputy head for the past two years, has been appointed to be in charge of the Birmingham City C.I.D.

Joining the Force in 1936, he transferred to the C.I.D. After S.I.B. experience during the war, he was promoted detective sergeant and, in 1952, detective inspector. When the

Midland Regional Crime Squad was formed in 1958 he was promoted detective chief inspector to direct its work.

Mr. Baumber is succeeded by Superintendent Nicholas Brennan who has been with the Force for 27 years.

Now Commander

With the Home Secretary's approval, Deputy Commander E. W. Jones, M.V.O., head of the Special Branch at Scotland Yard, was last month appointed Commander.

PERTH'S CHIEF CONSTABLE

In succession to Mr. Allister McInnes, Superintendent D. A. MacInnes, D.F.C., deputy Chief Constable of Greenock, has been appointed Chief Constable of Perth.

During the war Mr. MacInnes served in the R.A.F. as a bomber pilot with the rank of Flight Lieutenant. He has been at Greenock since 1937. In 1953 he was promoted inspector and, in 1957, chief inspector. He has been deputy Chief at Greenock since January, 1960.



Mr. William Stone, formerly Chief Superintendent at the Yard, who is now in charge of security at the Westminster Bank.

Helping the Man Next Door

The Chief Constable of Buckinghamshire, Brigadier J. N. Cheney, has appealed for a "good neighbour" policy to protect property in the county, particularly homes left vacant while people are on holiday. Thousands of copies of a pamphlet entitled "Be a Good Neighbour" are being distributed. The pamphlet details precautions to be taken when living near a temporarily empty property.

COMMANDANT OF COLLEGE



Mr. A. W. Paramor

From October the new Commandant of the Fire Services College at Dorking is to be Chief Fire Officer A. W. Paramor, C.B.E., M.I.FireE., of the Birmingham Brigade.

Mr. Paramor, aged 61, and a holder of the King's Police and Fire Service medal, has been at Birmingham since 1953, and has built up a distinguished career in the fire service. He began with the London Brigade in 1926 and left in 1941 as a district officer to become Director of Studies at the Brighton National Fire Service College. From 1943 to 1946 he was No. 16 Fire Force Commander in the South of England. After the war he became Chief Officer of the Hampshire Brigade.

A former President of the Chief Fire Officers' Association, Mr. Paramor has given special attention to fostering fire prevention at Birmingham.

FUTURE POLICE CHIEFS MAY GO TO UNIVERSITY

NEW training programmes for likely leaders of the police forces of the country have been announced in a recent White Paper.

For young constables there will be a 12 months' course at Bramshill House, Hartley Wintney, candidates being selected on the qualification for promotion to sergeant, with automatic advancement to that rank on completion of the course. A wide educational content, providing a stimulus to "a broad and liberal outlook", is promised. The present six months' course for sergeants for promotion to inspector will continue and a new senior staff course to equip inspectors for higher rank will be instituted.

Security Gazette

CRIME REVIEW

August's main story—the theft at the National Gallery—overshadowed the general crime record. How far the incident fits in with the other heavy art losses sustained on the Continent is uncertain. But the security of art treasures has become a topical theme—replacing the recent one of industrial diamonds. Meanwhile, cash and property raids continue at a high level.

£140,000 GOYA MISSING

On 23rd August the country awoke to learn with dismay that the famous painting of the first Duke of Wellington by Goya, for which the Government had just paid £140,000 of public money in order to save it from American ownership, had been stolen from the National Gallery on the previous Monday evening. By coincidence or by design the theft occurred on the 50th anniversary of the theft of the "Mona Lisa" from the Louvre in Paris. An immediate countrywide alarm was put out and Interpol alerted.

First newspaper reports of the theft tended to suggest that the thief had managed to defeat the up-to-date central alarm system installed in the gallery. Enquiry by the *Security Gazette* showed clearly, however, that at the time during which the theft must have been carried out, the alarm system had not yet been switched on. It also seems that if the alarm system had been in operation at the time, the thief would not have got out of the building undetected. The central alarm system installed in the National Gallery is one of the most reliable developed in this specialist field, and has been well tested in practice elsewhere in the country. The installation is believed to have cost £8,000.

The thief had little time to carry out his task at the Gallery. But it appears that he escaped by climbing through a window off the main hall and then going down a ladder which had been

left by builders in a quadrangle leading to a rear street.

On 31st August an anonymous letter to Reuters said the Goya was being held as ransom for a payment to charity.

£105,000 Reward

Art thieves have made lucrative hauls several times in France and Italy this summer.

Eight Cézannes worth £700,000 were stolen from Aix-en-Provence on 14th August. The insurers are offering a cash reward believed to be £105,000 for information with no questions asked.

At St. Tropez in July, 57 paintings—among them Utrillos and Matises—valued at £700,000, were taken. And in Pittsburgh 10 paintings by four modern masters, six of them by Picasso, were taken from the home of a retired industrialist. They are valued at £142,000.

The haul by art raiders on the Riviera alone in the last 20 months is said to be worth over £2,000,000.

A Reynolds and a Gainsborough were among £8,250 worth of paintings stolen from Montacute House, near Yeovil, Somerset, in April this year. In Amsterdam in August, 1960, four masterpieces, including paintings by Rubens and Renoir, were reported stolen. They were valued at £45,000.

An attempt to steal a £100,000 Martini from a Liverpool art gallery last September was foiled when the thief was disturbed by a watchman and dropped the painting.

WEEKEND FUR RAID

£17,000 Loss

An audacious operation carried out during Saturday, the 26th, enabled a London gang to gain a haul of valuable furs, mainly mink, worth some £17,000.

They entered a business block in Davies Street, Mayfair, on the Friday, hid for the night, and next day battered a hole through a wall into the shop on the first floor. The noise they made, though it attracted attention, was put down to building work. A similar attempt was made a year ago on the wall, though on that occasion the intruder was disturbed.

Battering Technique on Fur Shop

A smash and grab gang used comparatively novel tactics against a furrier's premises in Dover Street, Mayfair, early on 22nd August. They forced the protected shop front by backing a heavy lorry at speed right into it. Working with expert knowledge, they raided the selection of furs and quickly loaded them into a waiting car. As the gang made its getaway, local residents were making 999 calls. The value of the furs stolen amounted to £12,500.

ATTACK INSIDE OFFICE

Another case occurred, this time in Glasgow, of a theft inside premises. Two men, their faces and hands covered by nylon stockings, stole wage envelopes containing £600 from the office of Argyle Chair Works (Scotland) Ltd., Dalmarnock.

One man stood at the main door while the other, who was carrying a wooden stave, ran down a narrow corridor into the office where the envelopes were arranged on a tray. The man picked up the tray and both thieves then ran to a waiting car in which they drove off.

A director of the firm said that the office staff had been paid earlier in the day.

Posed as Job-seeker

Wages worth £1,500 were taken by a young man who brandished a gun at women employees in an employment agency in Oxford Street, London, on the 11th. He had entered the office by posing as a person seeking work. Frightening the women off, he snatched up the pay packets and disappeared among the shopping crowds.

SURPRISED WITHIN GATES

At an incident at a London Transport Board's power station in Chelsea, a gang got away with £8,700. According to the report, a cash-carrying car entered the gateway to the station early in the morning and was immediately followed in by a van. The Board's officials and two escorting policemen were set upon by the occupants of the van and lost hold of the case containing the money.

BUTLIN CASHIERS COSHED

The 14th August proved an energetic day for some holidaymakers at Margate, when just before noon they found themselves grappling with a gang of five men who coshed two Butlin cashiers and grabbed £1,100. Some of the gang, in a blue Ford Zephyr, rammed a green car carrying the cashiers from the Queen's Hotel to a bank at Cliftonville. Then other members of the gang in a grey van rammed the cash car in the rear. Smashing the windows with pickaxe handles, they seized the money bags from the chief cashier.

Luckily holidaymakers nearby joined in the pitched battle with the gang, in the course of which the bag flew open and spilled £1 notes into the road. All the money was recovered. On an earlier journey the cashier had been carrying £12,000.

£10,000 DAYLIGHT RANSACKING

With a cool nerve thieves carried out a raid in broad daylight on a clothing firm in the heart of London on the 16th. They drove a removal van up to the premises in Wells Street, Marylebone, before opening time, entered, removed piles of clothes and two cutting machines, worth together about £10,000, and departed. They were watched on the job by neighbouring café owners.

Losses Covered

Towards the end of the month, a gang of five managed to escape with £1,400 from a cash-carrying car at North Kensington, London. Despite a fierce struggle with the escort the thieves, who had used a stolen vehicle for ramming purposes, got away. Fortunately, the money was covered by the transporting firm and was replaced within a short time without any loss to the client.

BANKER'S REWARD

Another reward—of £250—was made last month by the committee of London clearing banks. It went to a young man of 17 for his part in telephoning the police and tackling a man who came through the window when a Lloyds branch was raided in Southampton in April.

Six men were charged in London with robbery with violence following a wage grab at Lots Road power station earlier in the month.

A man was remanded at Margate last month, accused of robbery with violence following a raid on Butlin's cashiers.

Fire Prevention on a County Scale

Hampshire's Industrial Liaison Scheme

By Chief Fire Officer E. R. Ashill, O.B.E., M.I. Fire E.

IN common with the remainder of the country, in Hampshire the fire prevention activities of the Fire Service are on the increase. It was in the Fire Service Act, 1947, that the duty was laid on fire authorities to have "efficient arrangements for the giving, when requested, of advice in respect of buildings and other properties in the area of the fire authority as to fire prevention, restricting the spread of fires, and means of escape in case of fire." The view has always been that this duty could not be satisfactorily discharged by a few fire prevention officers, but rather by accepting an implied responsibility on all members of the Service, not only to meet specific requests for advice but generally to be on the alert and to offer advice whenever a suitable opportunity presented itself.

The attitude encouraged among members of the Service is to offer such fire prevention advice as the individual feels competent to give, but to be quick to recognise the situation where specialised knowledge is needed before adequate advice can confidently be given.

Until 1959 the specialised fire prevention officers operated from Fire Service Headquarters at Winchester, but in 1960, in order to meet the steadily increasing demands for advice, it became necessary to attach such a specialist to each of the four divisional headquarters throughout the county. With the recent transfer of responsibility of certification as to means of escape in case of fire at factories to the fire authority, as well as the call to advise H.M. Inspectors of Factories on those fire provisions of the Factories Acts for which they have responsibilities, it has been necessary to find an assistant for each of these outposted fire prevention officers.

General Spheres of Advice

Whilst the main purpose of this article is to review fire prevention activities in industry in Hampshire, the scope of the Brigade's general commitments and responsibilities should be understood.

Apart from fire prevention work in factories, requests for advice fall into two broad categories: first, requests from residential establishments housing large numbers of people and, secondly, from officials responsible for enforcing legislation which requires fire precautions to be observed. The fire authority is required to meet all such requests for advice, whether they come from individuals or from an authority administering and enforcing the law.

The County Council itself, among its many other activities, is responsible for running many day and a few boarding schools, old people's, blind and children's

homes, as well as dental and health clinics. In addition, it has supervisory duties concerning private nursing, mental, old people's and children's homes and day nurseries. It is also responsible for licensing cinemas. The Hospital Boards run general, mental, maternity and other specialised hospitals and house many of their staff in hostels. Guidance on fire prevention matters is needed at all these establishments.

Boarding schools and other residential training centres, whether convents, teachers' training colleges, forestry or agricultural colleges are among the establishments needing special consideration because of the life risk, in particular by night.

Whilst fire precautions in shops and offices have only lately come into the limelight, there have always been some employers seeking advice on safeguarding both their property and the lives of their employees. With the advent of the Offices Act, 1960—likely to be superseded by the Government's Shops and Offices Act—the amount of work in this field has already increased. Farms and forests and country estates all have unusual fire risks and many owners are aware that they need to take special precautions, not only because haystacks and barns and forests are especially prone to serious fire damage, but also because they are further away from fire stations than most other properties.

Surprise at Scope

Householders, numerically the largest group of people needing effective fire precautions, have been slow to use the advisory services which are readily available to them free of charge, on request, but over the years there has been a steady trickle of requests for guidance from this category of property owners or residents. Usually, however, they come about as a result of a neighbour's fire—when damage has already been done.

Of the several different types of people seeking advice it is remarkable how many imagine that the whole business starts and finishes with checking the fire extinguishers. They are quite surprised to find that at a minimum a fire prevention inspection consists of a study of the likely causes of fire in any particular premises, the features likely to promote rapid fire spread, the safety of the occupants in case of fire, particularly by night, the means of alerting the occupants, both for their own safety and in order to obtain their help, and the provision and efficiency of fire fighting equipment of all sorts as well as the means of calling the fire service.

Response From Architects

During the last few years there has been a very welcome increase in the number of architects seeking fire service guidance on fire precautions in the sketch plan stage of buildings. This has been particularly marked, in the case of factories, since the fire service has become responsible for means of escape in case of fire. In county boroughs fire officers have always had better opportunities to advise, at an early stage, than in counties where the county council is the fire authority and the district councils the building authorities. Nevertheless, architects, plant engineers, and the many other people concerned with the planning of factories have been quick to learn the value of consultation in the sketch plan stage. It is then that they are best able to benefit by our guidance, so avoiding later and hurried alterations. Consultation at an early stage enables not only the layout, where necessary, to be modified, but the use of fire-prone forms of construction and cladding materials to be avoided.

Reports to Managements

Those concerned with industrial management know only too well that December, 1960, saw two important developments in factory fire protection, in addition to the transfer of the means of escape certification duties. These were first the introduction of requirements covering the provision and maintenance of fire fighting equipment and, secondly, the closer attention required to fire alarms and fire drills. In Hampshire, as in many other parts of the country, agreement was made between the Chief Fire Officer and Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories that when fire officers were visiting factories in connection with their means of escape responsibilities, they would also give thought to these other two important matters. They are often related to the efficiency of the means of escape arrangements, although the duty of enforcement is with the factory inspectors. It was sensibly agreed that, with the approval of the factory occupier, the fire officer should consider and advise on these points at the same time as he advises on the provision of satisfactory means of escape in case of fire.

In this county, it was also decided that, at the same time, the fire officer should offer to report to the factory management on any other matters of fire precautions which might lie outside the scope of current legislation. It has been pleasing to find that this offer has been accepted in almost every case. This has meant that, for the last few months, comprehensive reports on fire precautions have been and are being prepared

on factories for consideration by managements. These reports cover both fire matters which are the subject of legislation and many which are not. Our evidence suggests that managements appreciate the receipt of such comprehensive advice in one document: they are able to see that fire prevention starts long before the provision of equipment for fighting the fire and raising the alarm.

Educational Conferences

Another important feature of industrial fire prevention activities in Hampshire is the annual Spring meetings between the fire service officers and the representatives of managements of the larger industrial and commercial establishments throughout the county. These meetings have been held for the past three years and the undoubted value of, in particular, the last one indicates their likely continuance. The two earlier meetings aimed at general discussion of matters of mutual interest, the maintenance of private fire brigades, the calling of the fire service, knowledge by the fire service of fire arrangements at the larger private establishments, availability of water for fighting purposes, indication of unusual hazards—any matter, indeed, which touched on the fire service attendance at fires.

The theme of this year's meeting was fire protection and prevention, and the particular subject was 'The Fire Protection of Open Plan Single Storey Factories'. A fire officer and a fire insurance surveyor spoke briefly on the fire precautions needed, then a director and a general services manager from two of the larger factories in Hampshire spoke of their difficulties in meeting these needs. A lively discussion followed among the 100 or so representatives of factory managements present.

As in the case of crime, it is difficult to assess the direct success of measures taken to extend fire prevention. Of the actual background benefits gained, there is often concrete evidence from those who have taken advice. But there is no doubt that prevention activity will intensify. In a sense we start with certain advantages in Hampshire in that the rapid growth of industry and population—we are no longer quite so rural as formerly—is taking place when legislation and prevention techniques can exercise control. Our inherited problem of antiquated buildings is not as formidable as in the older industrialised areas. Even so, it is on the extent and vigour of our prevention activities that the security of this new growth depends.

BURGOT'S RECORD ARRESTS

The Burgot Automatic Alarm company reports that 88 arrests were made in July by police Forces following the operation in premises of its telephone alarm systems. This is the highest figure the company has recorded in a month.

Since 1941 the total of arrests made has now reached 3,660.

September 1961

GETTING TO KNOW MORE ABOUT FIRES

Progress Report from Boreham Wood Experts

DETAILS of chemical and technical experiments into many aspects of fire fighting and prevention are described in the annual report issued last month of the Fire Research Board.

The Director of Fire Research in the Boreham Wood station, Mr. D. I. Lawson, M.Sc., M.I.E.E., F.Inst.P., submitted a detailed analysis of the nature and suspected causes of fires in Britain in 1959 compiled from a one-in-four sample of all the reports of fire brigades on fires which they had attended. A table of the supposed causes of some 61,328 fires in buildings makes smoking as the most prevalent cause (6,940), closely followed by 6,468 cases where the outbreak was attributed to children with matches.

There were 3,406 fires due to lamps or stoves, 2,948 due to sparks from chimneys and 2,936 to wires or cables. Other causes which might be considered to have reference to industrial or commercial premises were: electric motor, 316; furnace, 48; hot metal, 176; oil engine, 176; oil blow lamp, 1,008; oxy-acetylene cutting and welding apparatus, 532; and spontaneous combustion, 224.

Fire Risks in New Buildings

The Research Organisation has carried out periodic studies of the occurrence of fire in dwellings built since the war to see whether new materials and methods of construction were affecting fire hazards.

For the years 1947 to 1956 it appears that temporary post-war dwellings have a higher fire incidence than average at 19 per 10,000 dwellings a year compared with 16 for dwellings of all types, post-war and pre-war. Permanent non-traditional post-war dwellings have a better fire record at eight per 10,000 a year.

Fires due to electricity are increasing as the consumption of electricity rises. Of fires due to electrical apparatus and supply installations, 44 per cent occurred in dwellings. Sixty-five per cent of all electrical installation fires were due to the failure of cable or flex, about three-quarters of them due to broken insulation resulting from mechanical causes, moisture, heat, chemicals or age.

Experiments with small laboratory fires are providing data from which it is possible to predict the size of flames from full-scale fires. This will be useful in fire-fighting, enabling estimates to be made of the effect of flames from a burning building on the intensity of heat radiation transmitted across a street, and hence of the exposure hazard to neighbouring buildings.

Perforated Brick Tests

A programme of fire tests undertaken jointly with the Building Research Station on the perforated bricks introduced by the latter has now been completed. It has shown that without plaster the perforated brick satisfies model by-

law requirements for small dwellings. Where higher standards are required they can be met by an appropriate choice of plaster.

Explosive Dusts

Many industrial processes such as crushing, grinding and the drying of powders produce dusts which may give rise to severe explosions. Since July last year, the Joint Organisation has been responsible for testing the explosibility of industrial dust clouds previously carried out at the Safety in Mines Research Establishment, Buxton. Forty-one samples of dust have been tested during the year at the Fire Research Station and at the Mines Establishment. These have been analysed and classified according to their ease of ignition. Those in the most dangerous class include azodiisobutyronitrile, azo-dicarbonamide, benzene sulphonyl hydrazide, polymerised methyl methacrylate, a mixture of cotton fibres and mineral dusts, novobiocin, crushed nut shell, citric acid, aluminium powders, dried yeast, a bronze powder, gilsonite dust, a fertilizer mixture, zinc, leather dust, dried spent grass meal and nigrosine hydrochloride.

Research has been concentrated on providing relief for venting systems so that if an explosion does occur, flames or hot gases can be ejected safely.

Best Alarm Systems

The Laboratory's investigation of the effectiveness of various audible fire warning devices has been completed. Different warning sounds were studied against a background noise of a heavy diesel lorry, and it is quite clear that audibility depends solely on loudness irrespective of the nature of the sound. Of the equipment at present available, a four-horn system is the best; a two-tone horn system comes second; and a steady note siren is a poor third. The present fire bell is even worse.

Fire in Air Accidents

Mr. Lawson's report passes some interesting judgments on recent air accidents. The Organization is receiving reports, from the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Aviation, on all aircraft accidents to which their fire and rescue services are called. Data from these reports, for the years 1958 and 1959, are being analysed to determine whether there is any indication that the increasing number of very large aircraft is giving rise to increased danger from fire in aircraft accidents and also whether a new approach to the planning of fire-fighting and rescue equipment is required. It is clear that the majority of the reported accidents occurred while the aircraft were landing and the largest single group of reports giving some reference to fire were those of incidents, generally trivial, which resulted from overheated brakes.

Continued on p. 299

Letter to the Editor

Taxation of Bullion Vans

Dear Sir,—Some months ago my employers, in an effort to provide all possible protection for their personnel engaged in the conveyance of cash in bulk, converted a 10-cwt. van into a light but extremely effective bullion-van, completely proof, so far as we are able to ensure, against the "ram" raider.

This conversion involved, among other things, the provision of side windows measuring 6 in. x 16 in. and protected on the inside by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. perforated steel plate, and two movable bucket-seats. The sole object of these windows is to provide the crew with a means of identifying persons approaching the loading hatch.

Notification to the licensing authorities of these modifications resulted in a demand from H.M. Customs & Excise for Purchase Tax — presumably on the grounds that the provision of side windows and internal seats had converted the van into a "dual purpose vehicle". A "dual purpose vehicle" is very carefully defined in the Motor Vehicles (Variation of Speed Limit) Regulations, 1956, which were formulated, one assumes, to make provision for those persons who were avoiding the payment of Purchase Tax by purchasing goods-vehicles and converting them into what were virtually "private" vehicles.

After some correspondence we have now received a letter from H.M. Commissioners of Customs & Excise in which they say that they are prepared to agree that our existing vehicle is exempt from (Purchase) tax but add that they "... have recently agreed with the motor trade on certain minimum requirements which will enable vehicles to qualify for exemption from Purchase Tax as bullion-vans. One of these requirements is that the vehicle must have rated carrying capacity of 15-cwt. or more and this will, in future, be strictly applied".

It has been pointed out to Customs & Excise that under the regulations quoted this van remains a "Goods vehicle", but they contend that these regulations were formulated for the purpose of determining the maximum permitted speed and not the question of the imposition of Purchase Tax. This may be so, but it seems absolutely illogical that a Government Department should be in a position to impose a tax (without right of appeal) upon a van which is demonstrably a "goods vehicle" and which falls within this category for every other purpose.

There are sound arguments in favour of the use of a small van — manoeuvrability in traffic, less space occupied in a busy thoroughfare when waiting outside a bank, less capital tied up in a vehicle which is in use for a maximum of one hour per week, and less space occupied during the long periods when it is not in use.

Perhaps somebody can tell me why Customs & Excise should take it upon themselves to levy this tax upon the personal safety of our employees and the initiative we are exhorted to use in combating the current crime wave.

Yours faithfully, L. T. POTTER.

Kent.

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"FALSE ECONOMY"

Fire Risks Increased by Small Savings

THE South Wales and Monmouthshire branch of the Industrial Fire Protection Association held one of its most successful meetings in July at The Metal Box Co. Ltd., Neath, under the chairmanship of Mr. E. J. P. Gregory, vice-president. Because the guest speaker for the afternoon was the well-known authority on fire research, Mr. A. S. Minton, F.R.I.C., M.Inst.F., A.I.Mar.E., Hon.M.I.FireE., managing director of Treharne & Davies Ltd., Cardiff, and also a vice-president, the opportunity was taken to invite members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire branch of the Institute of Fire Engineers, the Swansea and District Accident Prevention Group and Chief Officer Jones and staff of the Glamorgan Fire Service. The gathering numbered over 100.

The hon. secretary, Mr. F. E. Tribe, announced details of the Management Industrial Fire Prevention Conference, one of the activities being organised during the National Fire Prevention Week, to be held at the City Hall, Cardiff, on Tuesday, 31st October, when there will be a civic welcome by the Lord Mayor. The final session will be an open forum to give members of managements an opportunity to put their industrial fire problems to a panel of experts.

Mr. Minton spoke on "Some Aspects of Industrial Fires and their Causes", illustrating his remarks with numerous slides and photographs. He emphasised how minor economies with industrial installations, often achieved a saving of only a few shillings, but frequently led to outbreaks of fire involving losses of many thousands of pounds. The great tragedy of these cases was that managements were only wise after the event and Mr. Minton posed the question as to the numbers of others who had thus far been fortunate, though incurring similar unnecessary risks.

Proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Minton, Mr. A. Patrickson, asst. general manager of B.P. Refinery (Llandarcy) Ltd., and branch vice-president, said that what had been said would undoubtedly cause most people present to return to their factories and take a closer look at their own industrial processes and equipment.

Fire Losses Cut

Further progress in reducing home fire losses is shown by the figures for the first five months of 1961. They come out at £16,956,000, which compares with £23,224,700 for the same period of 1960.

An experiment at the Joint Fire Research Organisation: observing smoke layer depth and induced draughts in a vented model. (From the 1960 Report. Crown Copyright Reserved.)

September 1961

CENTRALISING FIRE CALLS

Distance A Problem

IN his annual report to the Home Office, H.M. Chief Inspector of Fire Services, Mr. H. M. Smith, C.B.E., L.I.FireE., refers to some of the difficult technical problems incidental to the wider introduction of modern systems of remote control by fire brigades.

Noting that the standard terminal panel continued to be adopted for the joint use of manufacturers where a number of different makes of automatic fire alarm terminated in fire station watchrooms and control rooms, Mr. Smith stated: "Brigades are still receiving requests for automatic fire detecting and alarm systems to be connected to fire stations and control rooms, but where brigades are considering centralising their mobilising systems, automatic fire alarm system manufacturers are faced with the problem of how economically and efficiently to route and connect calls

from their systems to fire brigade control rooms over distances considerably greater than hitherto. This problem is being investigated by the General Post Office and the manufacturers."

Educating the Public

Calling for still further prevention efforts, Mr. Smith observes: "The need to educate the public in fire safety is increasingly appreciated by forward-thinking fire authorities. More fire prevention handbooks are being produced, more visits are being paid, more exhibits are being mounted. But it is results which count, and the results so far only serve to show that a lot more will have to be done by way of publicity and propaganda to make any appreciable impact on this problem. I look forward to even more attention being devoted to this important field of work in 1961."

Fire Research Report, cont. from p. 297 Big Planes Not More Dangerous

In 48 accidents to civil and military aircraft total destruction was reported; 40 occurred off the airfield, 32 of them at distances greater than one mile from the rescue and fire-fighting appliances. Fire occurred in 37 out of the 48 accidents.

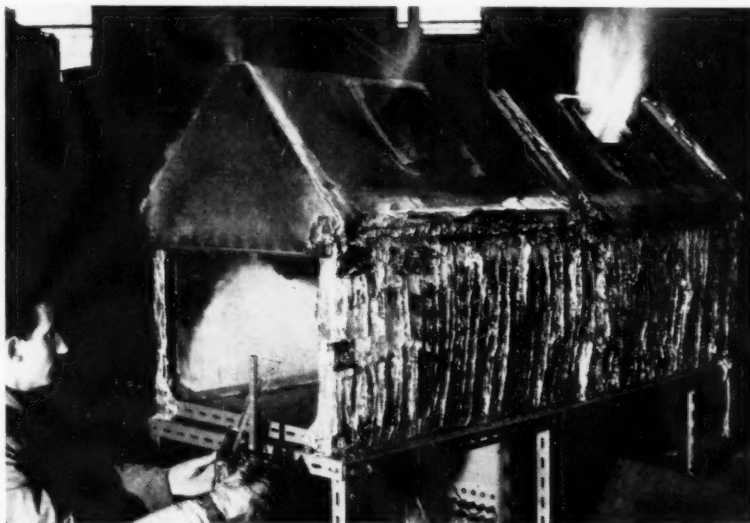
The total number of fatalities recorded in all the reports received was 97, only 10 of which occurred in crashes where no fire was involved. Eighty-four of the fatalities occurred in accidents in which fire was reported and the aircraft totally destroyed.

"It is clear," comments the report, "that most of the serious accidents occurred some distance from the nearest appliances and that these are the incidents in which both fire and casualties were reported. Twenty-eight of the fatal casualties were listed as having died from impact injuries, 28 from impact and burns and 41 from causes which

were not stated. There is, therefore, no certainty that successful rescue operations could have been carried out in a large proportion of these incidents, even if facilities had been near at hand. No improvement in ground-based equipment on the airfields could help to ensure a speedy attack in those incidents which occurred well away from airfields and the inference is that to achieve this some fundamentally different approach would be required."

Although fire spread beyond the aircraft in several of the incidents reported, only two of these occurred in urban areas. There is little evidence, at present, the report declares re-assuringly, that large aircraft are giving rise to a markedly increased risk to the general public.

"Fire Research, 1960," is published for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research by H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. 6d.



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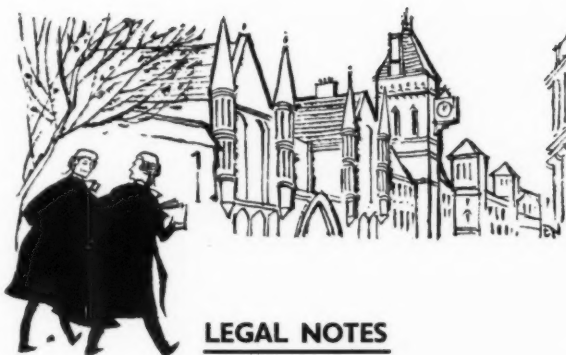
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Security Gazette



LEGAL NOTES

Property Owner and Police

Rights and Dangers of Entry

By Gerald R. Paling, C.B., C.B.E.

MANY commercial concerns employ persons to guard their property. These persons may range from an individual night watchman to a large-scale factory police force. Whatever the size of the body of persons and whatever name they may be given, their duty is clear—that of guarding the property of their employer. Those employers who recruit their security officers direct are responsible if the officer is injured in the course of his employment. Other employers consider that their needs are fully met by obtaining expert service from one of the security companies that provide security guards; and injury to one of the security guards is usually a matter for his own employer, though it may depend on the contact between the hirer and the security company, bearing always in mind the provisions of the Occupiers Liability Act, 1957, to which I drew attention in a recent article. A third group of employers obtain the assistance, generally upon payment, of the police. In these cases the assistance rendered by the police is obviously limited by the manpower situation and the circumstances of the case. The modern tendency, of course, is that members of the police force should not become liable to the orders and instructions of a private person.

The last group of employers are those who do nothing save to say "it can't happen to me." It is this class that, when their wages are stolen or premises are broken into, most loudly shout, "we pay for the police and they should protect us."

All persons have the duty of guarding their own property if they desire to retain possession of it; if a man leaves a sum of money unattended in the street, for example, while he goes into a shop to buy some cigarettes he can hardly complain that the police have not done their duty if, when he comes out from the shop, he finds the money has been stolen.

Police Right of Entry

What, however, is the position if a police constable has reason to believe that a thief has entered private property and is at the moment in the process of stealing? Should he knock on the door and wait for someone to answer so that he can inform them of his suspicions? Should he just wait for the thief to leave the premises and then question

him? Should he enter the premises with a view to catching the thief redhanded? The answer to the question "What should he do?" must depend on the circumstances of the case.

Assume that the premises are a small factory with perhaps more than one storey, with one or more other entrances, and the officer knows that there is no authorised person on the premises. The constable may by common law enter the premises to prevent the commission of a felony—and theft is a felony—which the constable reasonably believes is likely to be committed. The constable enters, falls over some obstruction in the dark, and is seriously injured. Who is responsible in damages, if any one, for the injury sustained by the constable?

In the circumstances that I have set out above a constable who did not enter the premises would undoubtedly be criticised not only by his superior officers but also by the occupier of the premises if he did not do so. To remedy this state of affairs there is the possibility of legislation giving the right to claim damages against an occupier upon proof of negligence if a constable is injured through entering the premises. This may be achieved by giving a constable the right to enter private premises or property and thus, as he enters in the exercise of a right conferred by law, he will become entitled to the benefit of the common law duty of care imposed on the occupier by the Occupiers' Liability Act, 1957.

Importance of Permission

A constable has certain powers of entry into private premises for the purpose of effecting an arrest or of executing a search warrant. He has further power of entry for fire fighting purposes and in certain classes of property the legislature has given him authority to enter. For example, licensed premises, billiard halls, cinemas and similar places where his duty is to see that the law is carried out. But apart from this type of premises he can enter in cases of felony and, incidentally, where he has reasonable ground for believing that if he were not present seditious speeches would be made or a breach of the peace would take place on private premises at which a public meeting is being held.

Nevertheless, in general a constable has no right to enter or remain on private premises except at the invitation or with the permission, express or implied, of the lawful occupier. Therefore a constable can enter an open shop or garage, but if asked by the occupier to leave the premises he is not entitled to remain merely for the purpose of making enquiries which cannot result in an arrest.

If a constable enters premises in exercise of a right of entry he is treated, for the purposes of the occupier's liability towards him, as if he had entered with the permission of the occupier. It is then the occupier's duty to take such care to see that he will be reasonably safe as in all the circumstances of the case is reasonable (Occupier's Liability Act, 1957). In such circumstances, however, it cannot be assumed that the occupier is bound to take special precautions for the benefit of a constable who comes unexpectedly upon his premises, possibly during the night.

Occupier's Position

If in the absence of invitation or permission of the occupier a constable enters premises in circumstances in which he has not a right of entry, the occupier is under no duty to make the place safe for him or to warn him of any danger. In the case of the Great Central Railway v. Bates where a constable entered the open door of a warehouse at night and fell down a pit sustaining serious injuries, it was said that it was very important that it should be established that nobody has a right to enter

premises except strictly in accordance with authority. The duty which would be owed to persons who might reasonably be expected to come into the premises within ordinary business hours would be quite different to any suggested duty on the unexpected visit of a constable coming in the night and entering the premises. It cannot be assumed that a householder or owner of premises is bound to take special precautions to guard and protect persons who may come unexpectedly upon his premises during the night in order to satisfy themselves that no crime has been committed therein.

Security Officers and Police

It is still of prime importance that occupiers of property who employ security guards inform the police fully of the disposition of those guards. Hence, if a guard is used when wages are drawn from a bank or are otherwise transported through the streets it is advisable for the police to be informed of the procedure. If a security guard is employed at the premises, whether by night or day, the police should also be told and be given full particulars of the distribution of the guard. No doubt many occupiers of premises already do this; but how many inform the police of any change in their arrangements even if the change is only made for one night? It is of the utmost importance that there should be the closest co-operation and liaison between the police and the security guards, and this applies equally well to the security companies as to the private security guards employed by occupiers of premises.

Unfortunately, I have heard ex-police officers employed as security officers adopting the attitude that, because of their knowledge and background, they do not want the assistance of the local police. I have also heard police officers say on occasion that, as there is a private police

force present in certain circumstances, it is not necessary for them to take any action unless called upon. If the modern criminal is to be fought successfully it is necessary for all the forces of law and order to be employed to the utmost advantage, and commonsense alone dictates that there should be the utmost and closest co-operation between the police and security officers in the achievement of this aim.

TIGHTENING GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Civil Servants Demur

A MEMORANDUM opposing the increase of security arrangements among civil servants, but suggesting the proper implementation of those already existing, has been issued by the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council for the Administrative and Legal Departments of the Civil Service, representing some 610,000 non-industrial civil servants.

According to the memorandum, "the Staff Side holds very strongly to the view that within the existing provisions there are adequate safeguards for the interests of the State and that to go beyond them would be to encourage malicious gossip, tale bearing and snooping which could easily and speedily lead to a lowering of morale."

"Excessive measures of investigation and enquiry into the private lives of civil servants would threaten to undermine the team spirit of the service."

"Recent cases of security failure which have led, and rightly so, to so much public concern are not, in the Staff Side's view, due to any inadequacy in the arrangements which have operated since the adoption of the report of the Conference of Privy Counsellors. They are failures of human beings in properly implementing arrangements which already exist."

"These failures suggest to the Staff Side that steps should be taken which would ensure that the security arrangements are frequently brought before the staff."

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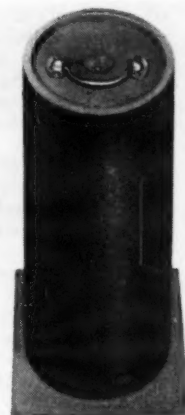
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QUESTIONS ON RECENT SECURITY MOVES

Guarding Documents Watching Pilfering

As in the early days of the past session, Parliament gave its final thoughts before prorogation to certain aspects of national security, viewed, in some quarters at least, from a rather unusual angle. For the complaint this time was not of too little security but of too much. The subject matter was the latest Defence document issued for the guidance of the Press, a "D Notice" — as they came to be known in war time, when they proliferated as the green bay tree for the safety of the realm and all the King's lieges. The latest peace time version was directed against disclosures of new secret devices for making war and its terms were found by some to be in the nature of a blanket black-out which might be calculated to burke legitimate criticism if failure and consequent wasteful expenditure was involved.

As Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Mr. George Brown wanted to know more about the D Notice, its inception and intentions and he interrogated the Prime Minister in the House of Commons through a private notice question. He asked Mr. Macmillan what changes restricting publication of defence matters had been made recently and whether they had been made with the Prime Minister's authority.

Mr. Macmillan replied that the latest notice reduced restrictions contained in two previous notices. He added that, like all D Notices, it had been issued after agreement in draft with the Press representative of the Services, Press and Broadcasting Committee, and he did not authorise it personally.

Mr. Brown said that, on the face of it, the notice seemed to increase very much the blanket blackout on news. He suggested that the Prime Minister might consider advising the Press organisations to examine 'the calibre' of their representatives on the Committee. Since all other matters affecting security were being referred to the Radcliffe Committee, could it not be asked to consider whether the notice was necessary?

Mr. Macmillan, who said he was ready to ask for the advice of the Radcliffe Committee, mentioned that the superseded notices had asked for a general restriction on information about all kinds of weapons and equipment. The new notice specified the kind of information that could not be published, leaving it open to the Press to use any information not specified in the notice. It was therefore, he claimed, less restrictive than the old.

Safeguarding Public Documents

Another of the aspects of security the Radcliffe Committee will be considering, according to the Prime Minister, is the classification of documents in Government Departments. Dame Irene Ward had asked him whether he was satisfied that the methods of classifying documents of interest to potential enemies was sufficient to enable spot checks to detect immediately their absence from the files and whether departmental staffs were large enough to ensure effective operation of the system.

Mr. Macmillan replied that each Department of Government was responsible for the custody of its classified documents and for ensuring that staffs were adequate to carry out the necessary checks. He was satisfied that Departments were conscious of this responsibility.



IN PARLIAMENT

Dame Ward said that, judging from certain recent cases, employees seemed to be able to extract documents without their absence being noticed. She asked whether documents were properly numbered and, if there was a spot check, would their absence be noted.

The Prime Minister said that classification was one point; another point was to ensure the proper custody of documents. That was the duty of Departments and any error was very much to be regretted. He was hoping, he added, that the Radcliffe report would enable them to find methods of tightening up anything that was amiss.

Searches Outside Factories

Mr. Frank Allaun has asked the Home Secretary whether he will introduce legislation to prevent searches being made of handbags and cycle bags in the street outside factories when there are no grounds for suspicion against the individual concerned.

Mr. Butler, in a written reply, has stated that he was aware of instances where the police had asked persons leaving factories in which pilfering had been suspected voluntarily to open bags or parcels. But he saw no ground for considering legislation.

Industrial Injuries

In a written answer to Mr. G. Thomas, Mr. Boyd-Carpenter, Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, has stated that, while figures for 1960 are yet unavailable, the number of industrial injuries disablement benefits paid in the course of the year was of the order of 430,000 to 440,000 and the cost some £27,000,000.

M.P.'s and Fire Prevention

Asked by Mr. Macmillan whether he would arrange at Westminster a safety exhibition, with special emphasis on fire accident prevention, the Home Secretary stated on 1st August that such an exhibition, arranged by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents and the Fire Protection Association, would be held in the Upper Waiting Hall of the House during the week beginning 27th November.

Crimes of Violence

Sir Thomas Moore asked the Home Secretary, in view of the new evidence of the increase in crimes of violence disclosed by the Criminal Statistics for England and Wales recently published, what plans he had to meet the situation.

Mr. Butler said that the fact that crimes of violence were continuing to increase had been acknowledged when the Criminal Justice Bill was before the House. The 1960 figures did reinforce the justification for the plans for dealing with the situation which were described during the debates on the Bill.

INDUSTRIAL POLICE ASSOCIATION

Inaugural Meeting of Southern Region

IT is with very great pleasure that we announce that an Inaugural General Meeting of members of the Southern Region will be held in Southampton on Friday, 22nd September, commencing at 6 p.m. By kind permission of the Management of Messrs. Mullards Limited, Mullard Southampton Works, Millbrook Industrial Estate, Southampton, the meeting will be held in their canteen.

All members of the Association in the Southern Region area have been notified of this meeting and it is hoped that as many members as possible will endeavour to be present at this meeting at which the Southern Region Branch will be officially established and the Officers and Members of the Council appointed.

MIDLAND REGION NEWS

Elections in Birmingham

The Third Annual Meeting of the Midland Region Branch took place in the B.S.A. Old Club House, Golden Hillock Road, Birmingham, 1, on Wednesday evening, 16th August, at 8 p.m. The meeting was attended by about 30 members. The following Officers and Members of the Council were elected or re-elected to Office for the forthcoming year:

Chairman: Mr. D. V. Young, M.B.E.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Molly Chambers.
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. T. G. Sanders.
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Autumn Training Courses

The Basic Training Course No. 8 for Industrial Policemen will be held in Birmingham in late October or early November. Several nominations for this course have already been received and further nominations should be sent as soon as possible to the Hon. Secretary.

The course will again be of three days' duration and the actual dates will be announced as quickly as possible.

The Second Training Course for Senior Officers will be held in Birmingham during the month of November and negotiations are at present proceeding with a view to arranging both the venue and the date.

Senior Security Officers interested in attending this course should send their names immediately to the Hon. Secretary, Midland Region Branch.

*Mr. J. O'Brien
Jameson, recently
elected chairman
of the North West
Region Branch.*



Social Activities

Members of the Association in the Midland Region area are being encouraged to arrange company and inter-company social activities, and it is hoped to give details of these events in future editions of the *Security Gazette*. Members of the Association at all large firms are asked to contact the Hon. Secretary if they are interested in visiting members of the Association at another factory and particularly if they enjoy social and recreational activities at their own factory and would be prepared to entertain members from another factory.

The Council of the Midland Region Branch is desirous of encouraging these inter-company visits of members as much as possible and the Hon. Secretary will be pleased to assist wherever possible in providing information or in arranging such visits.

All communications from members of the Midland Region Branch and all other regions of the British Isles except the North West Region and London & South East Region should be addressed to:

Mr. D. V. Young, M.B.E., Chairman, or Mrs. M. Chambers,
Hon. Secretary,
The Industrial Police Association,
20 Wycome Road,
Hall Green,
Birmingham, 28.

National Security Exhibition

As Members of the Midland Region Branch will already know, the First National Security Exhibition will be held at the Royal Horticultural Old Hall, Vincent Square, London, S.W.1, between the 16th and 20th October, 1961. This exhibition, which is being staged to give publicity to Industrial Security, Crime Prevention, Fire Protection and Civil Defence, will undoubtedly be of considerable interest to all members of the Association, and it is hoped that as many members as possible will visit it.

It has been suggested that an organized visit for members of the Midland Region Branch should be arranged to take place on Wednesday, 18th October, and that coaches should be booked to convey members to London and back. The estimated cost of the return coach fare from Birmingham to London is £1 per head and to enable the Council of the Midland Region Branch to decide whether it will be possible to arrange such a party, members of the Association in the Birmingham area are asked to let the Hon. Secretary know as quickly as possible if they wish to join the party.

Continued on page 306

Security Gazette

MONTHLY DIARY

By Security Chief

Investigating a Company Fraud

ARATHER impudent fraud perpetrated by an employee occupied my time for several days last month, and as it was one of those cases where money was obtained by forging the signature of a management official, I think readers of the *Security Gazette* will be interested to know the means employed to identify the guilty person.

Let me explain that the system of payment of expenses incurred whilst on company business is that particulars are entered on an expenses claim form, which is countersigned by the manager of the department in which the claimant is employed. This form is met when presented at the cashier's department against a receipt included in the body of the form. A mileage allowance is paid to those using their cars on company's business, according to c.c. capacity, and in all cases mileage in excess of 250 is paid at a slightly reduced rate.

The fraud in which I was interested came to light after an expenses form had been received by the cashier (and paid) and was returned for the attention of the claimant because he had overcharged the company on mileage allowance. Because he was unknown in the particular department named on the form, the manager who had approved the expenditure was approached. His first reaction was that the form had been signed by him, but on closer examination of his signature he said it was not his.

Handwriting Specimens

I was then told of what had happened, and my first move was to see if any individual named on the form was employed by the company or could be identified as having presented the form for payment, and next to see if any other expenses forms had been proffered by the same person. There were such forms, and in fact three others were traced, all of which bore the forged signature of the same manager and all were in respect of mileage allowances submitted by the same person, of whom the company had no record. Unfortunately, because of the large number visiting the cashier's office, employee and expenses form could not be related.

The next step taken, assuming the individual was employed in the parti-

cular department managed by the person whose signature had been forged, was to obtain specimens of handwriting of the 43 persons under the control of that manager. This was accomplished without much research work and from the documents collected I selected one which, at a preliminary examination, appeared to contain similar characteristics in the handwriting to that on the expenses forms. As the document in the handwriting of our suspect was a short report and contained only a few similarities which were insufficient to help me to make up my mind, I obtained further handwriting specimens in the form of record books and other memoranda. From a careful study of these I selected 183 characteristics which were repeated on the expenses forms. These were scheduled and each similarity was recorded individually for easy reference. For example, one item in the schedule read, "Capital B and small r in Bradford on expenses form dated August 10th, compared with Br in British on page 9 of duty book; in first line under B in name and address book with Br in word Bradford; in fourth line of report dated April 16th with Br in Broadway; and third line under the date of 4th April in desk diary with Br in Brown."

Seven of these similarities were photographed, enlarged prints made and mounted alongside the specimen reproduced from the expenses form. By this method it became apparent that both expenses forms and documents removed from the office of the suspect were in the handwriting of one and the same person despite an attempt at disguise on the expenses forms. This was the only evidence obtainable and was not direct or positive, but evidence of opinion, and as much as I would have preferred to have had direct evidence I could not afford to wait longer.

Guilt Admitted

I interviewed the suspect three days after the commencement of enquiries. He was a young man with a University degree, who had been employed as a junior technical officer for some three years. When confronted with the enlarged photographs he readily admitted his guilt, but could offer no

reasonable excuse for his crime other than that he was short of cash.

Despite what the outcome is likely to be, it seems a pity that this young man did not consider beforehand what he was throwing away for a few pounds.

Readers will undoubtedly think that there must be something wrong with the system of payment of expenses for this sort of thing to take place, but it must be remembered that the cashier's department is responsible for many other things beside the cashing of expenses forms and serves upwards of 2,000 members of the staff. Moreover, even the manager of the department in which the guilty person was employed, was initially doubtful as to whether the signature on the first form was his. If he was in doubt, who in the cashier's department would question such a good forgery?

Measures have, of course, been taken to prevent a recurrence of this type of fraud, but it does go to show that there is always a dishonest person who will use his cunning to take advantage of any trust that is given to employees.

Dishonesty and Conscience

If all dishonest persons were as contrite as a woman who was charged with stealing £392 from her employers, as reported in a west country daily, the problems and worries of both the regular police and our colleagues in industry would be made much easier. The woman concerned was fined £20 and ordered to make restitution of £100 — the maximum amount which a Court can enforce under the Magistrates Courts Act of 1952.

For 16 months this woman had consistently been robbing her employers and, as has been said so often before, she started to borrow money and intended to repay it. After the penalty was announced she expressed her regret and said she would still like to pay back what she had stolen. She was told by the Magistrates' Clerk that £100 was the Order of the Court and that the balance was a matter for her conscience.

How nice it would be if the person who recently stole a doctor's brief case from a locked motor car, which contained documents representing years of research into one aspect of the relief of pain, would repent and return what he had stolen. Unfortunately, as I have said before, most thieves never think of the havoc, embarrassment, inconvenience and heartache they always cause in their depredations, but it certainly is encouraging to hear of one person, at least, who is repentant and not sorry that she was caught.

DETENTION FOR UNRULY YOUTH

New Approved School Policy

The Home Office is to adopt a new principle in dealing with recalcitrant children in approved schools. Some of the country's 117 approved schools are in future to have a "detention room" where intractable or unruly occupants can have special observation and training, with psychiatric help for the worst cases.

According to a recent report by the Children's Branch of the Home Office, the departure from the traditional "open" policy for approved schools has become necessary owing to the rise in juvenile delinquency in the last few years and the increase in the number of offences committed by absconding

boys and girls. It is admitted in the report that the number of children concerned is only a small proportion of the approved schools' population, but it is alleged that they have a seriously disruptive effect on the system in its present form. It had become clear, it is stated, that the future of the more settled boys in the schools and relations with local communities near the open establishments were being undermined.

The net weekly cost of keeping a juvenile in an approved school at the end of 1960 had risen to £9 14s. 9d. Towards this local authorities collected from the offenders' parents an average contribution of 7s. a week.

CRIME PEAK IN AMERICA

14% Increase: Loss of £200m.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has reported that crime reached a record peak in the United States last year. While the national crime rate continued to increase faster than the population last year, the nation's police force remained at virtually the same strength.

The report, compiled from data submitted by 7,700 police agencies, showed that 1,861,300 serious crimes, or one every 15 seconds, were committed. This was an increase of 14% over 1959. The 1960 crime rate was 90% higher than

it was 10 years ago. Murders were committed at the rate of one every hour—a rise of 6%. Armed assaults increased by 5% and rapes by 3%.

Property losses were valued at nearly £200,000,000 with robberies and burglaries each up 18%, larcenies above 50 dollars up 14%, and vehicle thefts up 9%. Last year there was a continued acceleration of juvenile crime and a continued upward trend in city over rural crime. Three times as many arrests as rural ones were recorded.

I.P.A. News, cont.

SOUTH WESTERN NEWS

More Members Recorded

News of the intention to set up a Branch in the South West Region area which was announced in last month's *Gazette* has created considerable interest and has resulted in an increase in membership. It is planned to be able to establish this Branch during the next two or three months and during this time it is hoped that the increase in membership will continue and thus ensure that the Branch, when formed, is truly representative of the industrial security profession in the South West.

Further details can easily be obtained from any of the following members:

- Major L. J. Bartlett, C.S.O., The Pressed Steel Co. Ltd., Ltd., Swindon.
- Mr. D. A. T. Trapp, C.S.O., T. Wall & Sons Ltd., Barnwood Road, Gloucester.
- Mr. B. A. Moger, C.S.O., Rank Precision Industries Ltd., Mitcheldean.
- Capt. John Taylor, C.S.O., Messrs. Rotol Ltd., Cheltenham.
- Major A. Clarke, C.S.O., Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co. Ltd., Chippenham, Wiltshire.
- Mr. J. A. S. Adolph, C.S.O., Falmouth Docks & Engineering Co. Ltd., Falmouth, Cornwall.
- Mr. H. S. Sargeant, Group S.O., The National Smelting Co. Ltd., Avonmouth, Bristol.

Application for membership forms can be obtained direct from Mr. D. V. Young, Chairman, Industrial Police Association, Midland Region Branch, 20 Wycome Road, Hall Green, Birmingham, 28.

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Address Box replies to:

Security Gazette,

5-6 Clement's Inn, London, W.C.2

Civil Defence Recruits

— Net Loss

The Home Office announced that on 30th June the strength of the Civil Defence Corps in England and Wales was 319,660. New recruits during the quarter totalled 6,637, but with the weeding out of inactive members continuing, there was a net loss of 920.

The strength of the other civil defence voluntary services at the end of June was as follows: Auxiliary Fire Service, 14,974 men, 3,919 women; Special Constabulary, 46,845 men, 961 women; National Hospital Service Reserve, 59,704. The Industrial Civil Defence Service in England and Wales numbered 186,630 at the end of October last.

NORTH WEST NEWS

Course in Manchester

The Council of the North West Region Branch is arranging to hold a Basic Training Course for Industrial Policemen in Manchester during the coming autumn. Full details of this course will be announced as soon as possible and will be circulated to members and to firms in the Lancashire Region area. To assist the Council in making the appropriate arrangements for this course, it would be helpful if members of the Association and any Managements interested in sending students would advise the Hon. Secretary of the North West Region Branch as soon as possible stating the approximate number of reservations required.

OBITUARY

The Council of the North West Region Branch records with sincere regret the death of Mr. F. Grundy, a member of the Security Staff of Messrs. Mullards Limited, Simonstone Works, Burnley, Lancashire. Mr. Grundy was involved in a road accident whilst travelling home following night duty on Friday, 28th April, 1961, and he has since died as a result of the injuries received in the accident.

All correspondence from members of the North West Region Branch, i.e. the counties of Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire north of a line from Congleton to Sheffield.

To: Mr. J. O'B. Jameson, Chairman, Industrial Police Association, North West Region Branch, 23 Winchester Road, Salford, 6, Lancashire.

Application for membership to:

Mr. A. Parker, Hon. Secretary, Industrial Police Association, North West Region Branch, 20 Balmoral Avenue, Leyland, Lancashire.

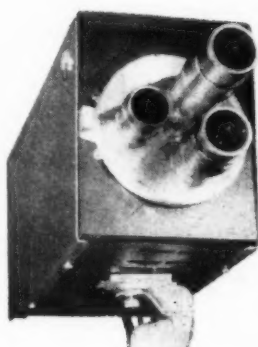
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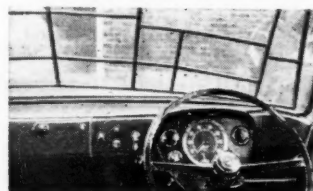
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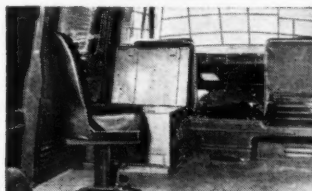
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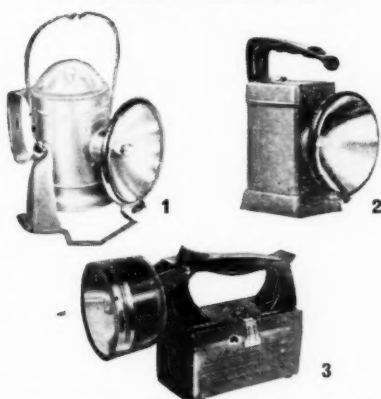
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